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Fraser's Tree Book



FRASER'S
RHODE ISLAND
GREENING

SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY, Inc.
GENESEIO • NEW YORK

1917—This list supersedes all previous issues—1917

Buy Your Trees From The Grower

READ CAREFULLY

WE SELL TREES—FRESH-DUG TREES. We also sell fruit, but this catalogue is for the purpose of selling trees; the illustrations in it are of trees. We want you to know how the different trees grow. They have individuality as marked as the fruit they bear. You need to know this in order to handle the trees successfully. We have, therefore, at considerable expense, grown and photographed at different ages, various fruit trees, and we intend to keep this up and post you from year to year as to the various happenings in our orchards. We can save you a lot of money. Few men realize how a tree is going to look six, ten, twenty or forty years ahead, and how to secure the best form for business. We can show you what we know.

ORDER EARLY. We are apt to be sold out if you leave the ordering until you need the trees to plant. Write clearly the number, size, age and price of each article required.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Write plainly on the Order Sheet in the catalogue. Give post office, county and state, and name of nearest express office.

SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT. If shipment is to go by freight, give railroad desired and route.

EXPRESS. All small orders are best sent by express.

PACKING. Packing is free, and with our careful methods stock will reach you in good condition.

RATES. Five or more take 10 rate; 50 or more take 100 rate; 400 or more take 1,000 rate.

SUBSTITUTION. We do not substitute. If sold out, we tell you. If you desire us to substitute, please mention it.

SHIPPING SEASONS. Fall planting is desirable in many cases. Fall shipments begin about October 25 and continue until frost. Spring shipments begin about April 1 and last until May.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. We have no San José scale. Certificate of Inspection from the New York State Department of Agriculture accompanies each shipment.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being unsold. All agreements and contracts are made subject to crop losses through unavoidable causes.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee each tree to be in perfectly healthy condition, up to grade, and first-class when leaving our hands. All goods are sold f. o. b. Geneseo, and travel at the risk of the purchaser; but we stand ready to rectify any error which may occur on our part. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

RESPONSIBILITY. We cannot assume any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, adverse weather conditions, or faulty cultivation. In other words, we sell our trees at the lowest price consistent with quality, and will not replace, free, those which fail to grow. We exercise the greatest care to have all trees true to name, and will replace free or refund the money paid should any accidentally prove untrue to label; but, at the prices quoted in this catalog, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall not render us liable for a greater sum than that originally paid for such trees as prove untrue to name.

RESERVING ORDERS. When purchasers desire stock reserved for several weeks after shipping opens, cash must accompany the order.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment. C. O. D. shipments and shipments with sight draft attached will be made when 25 per cent of the amount is remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES. Post-office or express money orders, or checks on New York banks. Make all remittances payable to Samuel Fraser Nursery, Inc.

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Fellenberg Prune

Montmorency Sour
Cherry, Mazzard
Root

Windsor Sweet Cherry
Mazzard Root

Rhode Island
Greening Apple

The roots you never see after the tree is in the ground. Strong, vigorous, clean roots are found on Fraser's trees. All two years old.

Some Things You Need to Know Before You Plant Your Apple Orchard

First, secure trees which are grown right and are true to name. We can meet both of these requirements.

Second, know where the trees were grown.

Our Nurseries are located at Geneseo, N. Y., in the heart of the famous Genesee Valley. The land has never grown trees before. It is free from disease. The soil is the Dunkirk loam, one of the richest of the general-purpose soils in western New York, and one of the best adapted for the purpose of growing trees. We thoroughly under-drain our land and prepare it for the crop. Our aim is to grow a tree for the fruit-grower. We went into the business to grow trees for our own planting, and have gradually expanded from this point. We know what the fruit-grower needs, and are prepared to furnish it. At the present time we have probably a million trees in the Nurseries.

The Roots of the Tree. One does not see the roots after the tree is planted—the more reason for knowing all about them beforehand. We use French-grown stock for the reason that we find, in the case of Apples in particular, that the roots are much cleaner and give better results in this locality than native-grown. They cost more than western-grown seedlings, but we believe they are a much better proposition for the fruit-grower. We buy nothing but the largest-size, one-year-old French Crab Apple seedlings. Crown-gall, hairy-root and other root troubles are much less frequent on the French Crab stock than on the western-grown.

The Propagation of Trees. We propagate Apples by budding and grafting. Everything else is budded—that is, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, etc. For some of the north central states, as Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is advisable to use small piece-root grafts, and plant the young tree deep in the nursery row, so that the graft will make roots of its own. The French Crab root, under such conditions, is not sufficiently hardy. Such varieties as Wealthy are more hardy on their own roots. For the eastern states we are satisfied that buds or whole-root grafts, according to variety, are the most acceptable.

The Source of the Buds and Grafts. There is evidence of a large amount of variation in the bearing power of different trees of the same variety. This may be as high as 500 per cent. In other words, two trees, growing alongside of each other, may vary in their power to bear Apples to the extent that one may average one barrel per year and its neighbor five barrels. Whether this can be transmitted or not is a question which will take a number of years to settle. We are going on the assumption that, if we can secure our propagating wood from individual trees which produce large crops, and at the same time have vigor, it will be to the benefit of our customers. By taking our wood from bearing trees in the first instance, we are assured that the varieties are true to name. We cannot always get a sufficient supply in this manner, and are forced to take some of our buds from our nursery rows. This is most common with the varieties which are not commercial in our orchards. In other instances, we have planted the trees in our own orchards, and are propagating from the young trees which have been developed from the most promising individuals. The securing of buds for our trees in this way is a very large item of expense, but we considered it for the benefit of our customers to make this additional outlay. It is customary to take the buds from the nursery row without very much question, but there is always the danger of a mixture taking place, and for that reason we return to the bearing trees every few years at the latest.

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SELECTION OF VARIETIES

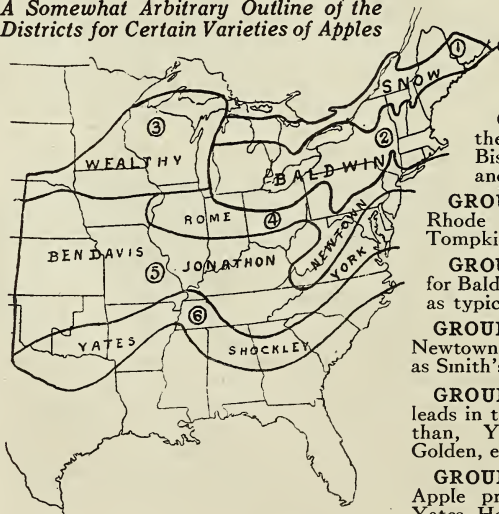
What variety shall I plant? If this important question is answered properly, the future orchardist is on the way to success. If answered incorrectly, the mistake can be remedied only by the expenditure of considerable time and money. Several factors enter into the answer to this question, for varieties are affected decidedly by the methods of culture given, type of soil upon which they are planted, and, perhaps, most important of all, the climatic conditions. This factor of climate is one which the grower cannot affect materially. He must, therefore, select varieties which are adapted to his conditions.

The varieties of Apples grown in New England are not those of New Jersey, neither are those found in Wisconsin adapted to Missouri. The best Baldwins, for instance, are found in southern New England, New York, southern Ontario and southern Michigan. The reason for this variety failing when carried farther south is that the summer heat is too great for it, and it suffers in flavor and keeping quality. It is not well adapted to the country west of Lake Michigan on account of the severity of the winters; likewise, when carried into northern Vermont it is an absolute failure. It cannot be grown at an elevation greater than 1,200 feet with profit in the state of Massachusetts, so that we have the area adapted to the Baldwin variety fairly well defined. In a similar way there are different sections which are peculiarly adapted to other specific varieties. The Wealthy Apple does well over nearly all of the Baldwin belt, and in considerable portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Iowa, being able to endure their winters and low temperature. The Newtown Pippin thrives in the lower Hudson Valley, in certain sections of Virginia, and in the Hood River Valley in Oregon, and in these locations we find on examination that the conditions of summer temperature are practically the same. With these facts in mind, Dr. J. K. Shaw, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has grouped the different varieties according to the isotherm to which they are adapted, and these are found in the report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, No. 22, Part 1, page 194, and No. 23, Part 1, page 177, to which the reader is referred for a more extended discussion.

Elevation is a Factor. For every 200 feet elevation we shall probably find a noticeable difference in the keeping quality of a variety. Slope is equally important. A northern slope will result in the fruit maturing later than a southern slope. Soil conditions are equally important. A light soil will hasten maturity, while a heavy one will delay it. All these factors will have to be considered; but, taking the question in a broad sense, we may say that such standard varieties as the Rhode Island Greening

Distribution of Apple Varieties in Eastern North America

A Somewhat Arbitrary Outline of the Districts for Certain Varieties of Apples



As a brief statement, we may say that exclusive of Nova Scotia, which falls in line closely with Group 2, we find in

GROUP 1.—Fameuse or Snow as the typical Apple, with Oldenburg, Bismarck, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, growing well.

GROUP 2.—The Baldwin leads, with Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Tompkins Co. King, McIntosh Red, etc.

GROUP 3.—The climate is too severe for Baldwin, and Wealthy may be regarded as typical, with Oldenburg, etc., desirable.

GROUP 4.—Is the Rome Beauty and Newtown Pippin belt, with such varieties as Smith's Cider, etc.

GROUP 5.—Is the largest in area and leads in the production of Ben Davis, Jonathan, York Imperial, Winesap, Grimes Golden, etc.

GROUP 6.—Is the southern limit of Apple production with such varieties as Yates, Horse, Shockley, etc.

and the Baldwin will thrive under somewhat similar climatic conditions. However, the Greening would be better planted on the heavier clay loam and the Baldwin on the lighter loam or sandy loam under similar climatic conditions. This factor of soil is as important as that of climate, and must be studied in even greater detail. Hubbardston Nonsuch, for instance, might mature well on light, sandy land, well supplied with moisture even north of its general location. In addition to the factor of soil, climate, exposure, and elevation, a knowledge of the best cultural methods for the variety is necessary. **In brief:** Plant only those varieties which are known to succeed under your conditions. New varieties are unknowns.

CONSIDER THE MARKET END

After the question has been considered as to whether a variety can be grown, a very important problem remains. Can it be sold at a profit? Is a variety going up or down in popularity? The following table, compiled by Prof. Knapp, of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, shows the average price of different varieties of Apples for twenty years on the New York market and the months during which they were on the market. Ben Davis and Spitzenburg have sold for less money in the last ten years than they did in the former. The highest-priced variety may not be the most profitable. It must be able to produce a satisfactory yield. This point must be remembered.

The average price of all Apples for the years 1893-1903 was \$2.62 per barrel, while for 1903-1913 it was \$2.87, a gain of 9.5 per cent, in spite of an increase from 847,996 barrels per year in the first decade to 1,958,884 barrels in the second, or a gain of 131 per cent in the number of barrels of Apples sold. The population increased but 39 per cent, so that the consumption appears to have increased 59 per cent per person.

People will eat Apples, if they can get them. They eat upwards of 200,000 carloads of Apples, 75,000 cars of Peaches, the same of Pears and surprising quantities of other fruits. The fruit-grower may rest assured that good fruit, economically grown, will pay and pay well. Fruit is becoming more and more an article of diet.

Average prices of different varieties during a twenty-year period, and percentage of increase in the last ten years over the previous ten years*	Average for twenty years	Average 1893 to 1903	Average 1903 to 1913	Percentage increase in last ten years over previous ten years
Alexander. August to November.....	2.75	2.35	3.11	32.3
Fall Pippin. August to November.....	2.28	2.01	2.55	26.9
Fameuse. October to December.....	2.84	2.74	2.96	8.0
Gravenstein. August to October.....	2.35	2.09	2.62	25.4
Maiden Blush. August to October.....	2.18	1.89	2.44	29.1
McIntosh. September to December.....	3.51
Oldenburg. August to October.....	2.45	2.19	2.72	24.2
Twenty Ounce. August to November.....	2.39	2.08	2.67	28.4
Baldwin. September to June.....	2.94	2.79	3.09	10.8
Ben Davis. October to June.....	3.04	3.15	2.92	-7.3
Esopus Spitzenburg. October to May.....	3.34	3.39	3.29	-2.9
Northern Spy. October to June.....	3.14	2.83	3.46	22.3
Rhode Island Greening. September to May.....	2.97	2.84	3.10	9.2
Russet. March to June.....	3.04	3.00	3.09	3.0
Pompekin King. September to April.....	3.01	2.84	3.18	12.0
Pound Sweet. September to December.....	2.05	1.88	2.16	14.9

*Blanks indicate no quotations for that year.

THE SIZES OF TREES

Apple trees are graded according to the diameter of the trunk, 2 inches above the bud, and their height. The diameter is spoken of as the caliper. For instance, XXX trees are supposed to be 11-16 inches in caliper and 5 feet and up in height; XX are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in caliper and 4 to 5 feet in height; X are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in caliper and 3 to 4 feet in height. One-year-old trees are sold by height only, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet being a good height for some varieties; usually they are sold 3 to 5 feet. The reason for the lower size being given is that some varieties are not so strong growers as others; for instance, Williams Red is a very poor grower the first year or two in the nursery, and will not make nearly so large a tree as Rhode Island Greening, Stayman or Stark; in other words, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Stark tree is probably just as common as a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Williams Red; both would be first-class of the variety. In judging trees, therefore, the purchaser should know what the variety is capable of doing during the two years it is in the nursery row. We invite inspection, and shall be glad to show our records and methods to all.



A Bartlett Pear tree in its sixth year. Had some pruning annually for three seasons and then allowed to grow for two years to show the increase in number of twigs and few fruit-buds.



A Bartlett Pear tree which has not been pruned since it was set. Note the few branches all loaded with fruit-spurs. No need to prune the Bartlett; the more we prune the more we must.

APPEARANCE OF THE TREE

Most purchasers desire a straight tree. Some varieties grow much straighter than others. Rhode Island Greening is apt to be crooked in the trunk. This is really of no great moment. The tree will bear just as good Apples if it has a little curve in the trunk, and the curve will not amount to anything when the tree has grown a few years; it will not be apparent, but as conditions now are it is necessary to discard such trees.

CARE OF THE TREES ON ARRIVAL

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack but do not leave the roots exposed to the cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all the frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room is available, bury the box in sawdust or soil until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of the stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

PRUNING

We are convinced that too much pruning is frequently given a tree before planting. There is no necessity to take off any of the roots, except an injured portion, and none of the top should be removed save limbs which are not needed. Under no conditions would we cut back any of the limbs which are to be left.

Our idea in starting the head of an Apple tree is to start the lowest limbs about 18

inches from the ground, and bring out each limb in the form of a whorl with about 10- to 15-inch intervals; that is, the first limb at 18 inches from the ground and the next one at 2 feet 3 inches; the next one 12 inches higher, and the next 12 inches higher still, leaving the center in, in the case of those varieties which are apt to tear apart, as Wealthy or Rhode Island Greening (which is apt to come to the ground), or taking it out in the case of varieties which are apt to grow with a closed head, as Sutton, Northern Spy or Baldwin. There should be three or four limbs and a leader. The type of tree will depend upon the ideas of the individual and upon the variety, but under no conditions would we advise the cutting back of the limbs which are left, because it only results in the delaying of growth in the season they are planted, also in delay in fruiting. If a variety is started in the manner outlined, and not pruned or very little pruning be given, merely to keep the shape, a variety such as Baldwin may be made to produce crops of one bushel per tree in five or six years after planting, and varieties such as Rhode Island Greening may be brought to bear in three or four years after planting. Pruning to open the tree may be given after the tree has borne a few crops, and it is apparent that pruning is necessary.

Two rules to follow in pruning:

1. The tree does not need pruning so long as the sun can reach all parts of the tree some time of the day, unless the pruning is given for some specific purpose, as removing peach limbs to reduce the work of thinning the crop.

2. Always begin to prune at the top of the tree, saving the lower limbs. A reason: It costs a cent per barrel extra to pick the crop for each foot the picker has to ascend, up to 20 feet, that is, 20 feet high, 20 cts. per barrel, and when we go 35 feet high the cost is greater.

PLANTING

One of the most important things, and practically the only important thing, in planting is that the ground be well pounded around the roots and the trees planted deep enough. Trees should be planted 1 or 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row—no more. The land should be well fitted and thoroughly under-drained before planting. Under-drainage is perhaps very much more important than blowing out the hole with dynamite.

When digging the hole, if the soil is fruit soil, there is no need to make it any larger than is necessary to put the roots in and to work in. One must be able to get the feet in to tramp the soil firm. A larger hole than this is unnecessary and may be a detriment in late spring planting.

Fall planting should be practised wherever it can be with success. The work is out of the way, and the trees are going to grow earlier the following spring and, in many cases, can make some growth of root the same fall.

It is our experience that it is not wise to plant one-year-old trees, except cherries, in the fall, because, frequently, they are not sufficiently mature in fall to transplant, but do well the following spring. A two-year-old tree is much safer to use for fall planting and for planting in sod, or where the trees are to rustle for themselves to some extent.

Planting Distances and Methods

Trees can be planted in the square, diamond or hexagonal methods. Personally, we prefer the square and, in New York, for such varieties as Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening on good land, 44 to 50 feet apart each way is not too much. To utilize the land economically we frequently inter-plant with other trees. Some use Peaches, but we prefer Apples. With our present methods we would not hesitate to plant Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening in solid blocks, using them as permanent and filler trees, but for those desiring fillers of other varieties the following list is given:

Williams Red, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Ben Davis, Oldenburg, Wealthy, Jonathan, Boiken, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Rome, Wagener, Banana, Twenty-Ounce, Stark. Some suggest McIntosh Red; but, on account of its spreading habit on good land, we would as soon plant Rhode Island Greening. The habit of growth of these trees up to six years after planting is shown on the following pages.

Distances for Planting

Walnuts and	Pears, Dwarf.....	10 to 14 ft.	Grapes.....	8 to 10 ft.
Pecans.....40 to 60 ft.	Peaches.....	16 to 22 ft.	Currants.....	4 to 7 ft.
Filberts.....15 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet..	20 to 30 ft.	Gooseberries.....	4 by 6 ft.
Apples, Standard..	Cherries, Sour...	18 to 25 ft.	Raspberries, Red..	2 by 6 ft.
Apples, Dwarf....	Plums.....	16 to 20 ft.	Raspberries, Black..	2 by 7 ft.
Pears, Standard..	Quinces.....	10 to 15 ft.	Blackberries.....	3 by 8 ft.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

3 feet each way.....	4,840	10 feet each way.....	438	20 feet each way.....	110
4 " " ".....	2,723	12 " " ".....	305	25 " " ".....	70
5 " " ".....	1,742	15 " " ".....	194	30 " " ".....	48
6 " " ".....	1,210	16 " " ".....	170	35 " " ".....	40
8 " " ".....	680	18 " " ".....	135	40 " " ".....	28

Cultivation and Fertilizers

In the nursery the trees have received thorough cultivation and a certain amount of shade from each other. When planted, the growing of a corn crop the first year between the trees is good practice in localities where there is considerable sunshine, and placing a shingle in the ground on the southeast side of the tree, or some other protection, will prevent considerable loss of trees from sun-scald in the winter. Low heading tends to protect the trunk from sun-scald, but the tree may need protection for a few years.

Sod mulch, properly carried out, is a profitable method of growing Apple trees under some conditions, under others tillage may be preferable. Under our conditions on Dunkirk loam and clay loam soils in western New York, we practice cultivation and the growing of tilled inter-crops—corn, potatoes and beans, between the trees for three or four years. We manure the trees every second year, and find that basic slag, at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds to the acre, and nitrate of soda at the rate of one-half pound for a young tree the first year, to two pounds per tree at six years, are profitable.

In applying fertilizers after the first year, we spread them over an area equal to three times the diameter of the tree. The bulk of the feeding roots are outside the spread of the limbs, and manure and fertilizers should be applied in this area rather than under the tree. Five years after planting, the roots of Apple trees, planted 25 feet apart, have met.



One of our 40-year-old Baldwins bearing 12 barrels. This tree was in a neglected orchard 6 years ago, and one could ride horseback under its limbs. By judicious pruning, opening the tree from the top and letting light into the lower limbs it has gradually come down so that considerable fruit is picked from the ground. The limbs swing back before spring. The lesson is that the bearing tree is apt to be more open than one would expect.



250,000 one-year old McIntosh Red Apple trees in our Nursery

APPLES

One- and two-year-old buds and two-year and three-year root-grafts. We never grew a better lot of Apple trees than we now have to offer. Come to see them.

	Each	Per 10	100
XXX grade.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00
XX grade.....	40	3 00	20 00
Extra size trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up in caliper.....	75	6 00	

SUMMER APPLES

Liveland Raspberry. A Russian Apple, medium to large, waxen white, striped and marbled with crimson; flesh white, often stained with red, fine, tender, mild subacid. Our buds are but once removed from the original tree. Ripens with Yellow Transparent. August.

Primate. A pale yellow dessert Apple; the best of its season for the home orchard. The tree is a good grower, reliable cropper. The fruit ripens over several weeks and is of excellent flavor. Almost an annual bearer. On dwarf stock. August and September.

Red Astrachan. A beautiful Apple of medium size; yellowish underground, with light and dark red coloring; handsome in appearance; vigorous grower, hardy; fruit apt to be small; excellent cooking Apple; must be shipped on ice. July to September.

Starr. Fruit large, attractive, green or yellowish, very good in quality for dessert. Tree good grower, bears early, annual bearer. Highly esteemed in New Jersey. Apt to show fire-blight. August-September.

Williams Red. Beautiful, dark red, dessert Apple; very tender, easily bruised; must be handled in baskets; requires good land and to be well fed. Well adapted to local market; early bearer; good seller. The tree is not a strong grower, it

is spreading in habit and the center may be left in. August and September.

Yellow Transparent. A popular, well-known Russian variety. Color, when ripe, pale waxy yellow; very tender, must be handled carefully; subacid, crisp, fragrant. Tree an upright grower, hardy, fairly well adapted to light soil; must be carefully watched against fire-blight; very early bearer; well adapted to local market. The young tree is apt to grow dense, but owing to its regular bearing it pulls open and considerable thinning of the fruit or of limbs is necessary to maintain the size of the fruit. July to September.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander. This magnificent, large, red Apple is of comparatively poor quality, and yet there is probably no Apple which is a better money-maker when planted on soils to which it is adapted. The center may be left in the tree for, as it matures, it will spread if given room, and not go high. If fire-blight is very prevalent it will be on this variety, and it is easier to handle on trees with an open head than when a leader is left in. The fruit should be marketed quickly, or put into storage as soon as picked, otherwise it deteriorates rapidly. Our trees are propagated from an orchard in western New York which bore \$1,600 worth of Apples per acre. September and October.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Bismarck. Resembles Alexander. Tree hardy, dwarfish, bears early, productive regular cropper. Fruit large, red, attractive, suitable for culinary use. Trees can be planted more closely together than many others. October to December.

Champlain or **Nyack.** Tree good grower, reliable cropper. Fruit yellowish green. Good dessert Apple or for culinary use. Useful for local market in eastern New York and New Jersey. August to October.

Chenango. An excellent Apple for home use or special markets. Fruit beautiful in appearance, white with red stripes, excellent for dessert. Requires two or three pickings. Tree early and regular bearer, hardy, healthy and long-lived. August to October.

Collamer. See Twenty Ounce. We carry this strain of Red Twenty Ounce.

Cox Orange. One of the best of the English dessert Apples. Useful for home-garden. Fruit medium size, red and yellow. Tree moderate grower. On dwarf stock only. September to November.

English Codling. This handsome large green Apple is much sought after for

culinary use on the New York market the last two weeks of August, and in early September. It is grown in Monmouth County, N. J., to some extent and is one of the most profitable Apples in the orchards of that section. The tree is a strong grower, hardy, and a regular and early bearer, with a heavy crop in alternate years. Our buds were secured from some of the best trees in Monmouth County. August and September.

Fall Pippin. We have secured an excellent strain of this old favorite. It is a large, yellowish green Apple, with tender flesh, rich and very good in quality. The tree is a strong grower, hardy and long-lived. It is well adapted to the home orchard, or for such districts as the Hudson River Valley, from which it can be readily put into the market. It is exported to a limited extent. September to January.

Fameuse, or Snow. This handsome, deep red fruit, with its white flesh, is well known and has a good reputation. It is an excellent dessert variety; is very hardy. We bud from one of the best strains of the black-red type, grown in Vermont.

Golden Pippin, often called **York Pippin.** Similar to Fall Pippin, but is harder, keeps longer, and stands shipping better. Fruit apt to drop in some sections, also subject to scab. Regarded very highly by some of our trade as an excellent commercial fall Apple, from Vermont to New York. September to December.

Gravenstein. Fruit is large; light to deep red over yellow ground; tender, crisp and aromatic, and of excellent flavor. Tree is a strong grower and regular bearer, but is somewhat tardy in coming into bearing. The fruit is apt to drop. The wood used for propagation of our strain was secured from one of the best orchards in New Jersey, which has turned off a yield of \$800.00 per acre. Sept. to Nov.

Jeffries. This is an excellent variety for home use. The tree is a moderate grower, hardy, comes into bearing moderately early. The fruit is medium; yellow, splashed with red; tender, excellent flesh. Ripens unevenly. September and October.

Maiden Blush. Medium size, lemon-yellow with crimson cheek; of excellent quality; well known. Tree is a strong grower, free from blight and where well adapted is an annual or biennial and prolific bearer. We have strains of this variety from



Yellow Transparent tree five years planted and bearing a small crop. We prune at this time to open the tree, taking care not to remove too much wood, because this would merely encourage the production of suckers.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

one of the best and most productive orchards in New York, taking them from several of the best trees. These trees have made records and are well known. September to December.

McIntosh Red. This seedling of Fameuse is much larger than its parent, and has a bright red skin, with white flesh lightly tinted with pink; very tender and delicious and has a delightful aroma. The trees we have are budded from some of the best strains in the Champlain Valley, Vermont, where this Apple grows to perfection. We have at the present time all our stock budded from two or three selected individual trees. The tree is apt to become flat-topped when it begins to bear. Leaving the central leader in will tend to correct this and make a more profitable tree. September to January.

Nero. This attractive red Apple has a tough skin, handles well and keeps late; it is apt to scald if held late. Fruit is above medium in size; flesh is firm, juicy, mildly subacid; good to very good. It originated in New Jersey, and the call for it is from the Atlantic Coast States.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). A well-known Russian variety; skin red-striped on white; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy, vigorous, early and prolific bearer; it is usually planted as a filler and can be planted in a solid block. One of the best commercial Apples of its season. August and September.

Smokehouse. A pleasant-flavored dessert Apple, yellowish and red in color, and often rather dull. Tree vigorous, healthy, and usually a good cropper; bears early and regularly. Fruit is subject to scab. Grows well in Pennsylvania. October to February.

Twenty Ounce. The tree is a moderate grower; is subject to canker and collar-rot, but in spite of these defects is highly esteemed in western New York for commercial planting. Fruit is large; green, with red stripes; hangs well and stands shipping well and usually brings good prices. We have the Collamer Twenty Ounce, as this is regarded as being higher-colored than the ordinary strain. September to December.

Twenty Ounce, Topworked. Owing to the trouble from collar-rot which affects the trunk of this variety at the ground level, we have top-worked a large number of Northern Spy and Tolman Sweet trees to Twenty Ounce. This assures a good trunk, one that is not so subject to this trouble, and we believe the life of the tree will be doubled. To cover the double work we charge 50 per cent



A Twenty-Ounce Apple. Tree two years old when planted in April, 1909. Photograph taken October 28, 1913. Height 10 feet, spread of branches 7 feet. Tree an erect grower.

or \$10 per 100 trees more, single trees proportionately.

Wealthy. This beautiful, moderate-sized, brilliant red Apple is of fine quality, one of the best of its season; it is a relatively good keeper in storage, and may be held until near Christmas, and, owing to the hardness of the tree, its adaptability to cold climates, and early bearing habits, it can be profitably planted as a filler. In western New York there are old unpruned trees which are bearing handsome crops of relatively good-sized fruit, although as it increases in age the tree should be pruned vigorously in order that the fruit may be of large size. We believe it wise to leave the leader in for this variety and space the limbs a good distance apart. September to December.

Wolf River. This variety much resembles its supposed parent Alexander, but grows larger. It is replacing this variety in the western states. The fruit is large; red-splashed on green; flesh yellow; somewhat coarse, tender, juicy, subacid, fair to good. The fruit needs careful handling and prompt shipment on ice. The tree is a strong, spreading grower, biennial bearer, hardy and a good grower. September to December.

WINTER APPLES

Bailey Sweet. A beautiful red Apple, distinctly sweet, of very good quality, and above medium in size. Excellent for home use or local market, not a good keeper and, with us, the children will not give it a chance. Apt to show scab if not well sprayed. Tree weak, lacking vigor and hardiness, but productive. The tree does best on a rich sandy loam in Western New York. October to January.

Baldwin. This variety is peculiarly adapted to New York, parts of New England, Michigan, northern Pennsylvania, Ohio and Ontario. There is little need to fear an over-production of this excellent Apple, and fruit-growers suitably located in the area mentioned may safely plant it. The fruit is large, bright red; firm texture; excellent shipper. Europe will take all we can grow. It has usually been stated that it is slow in coming into bearing, but we have trees bearing a bushel five years after planting, and every tree in the orchard bearing some fruit. As high as half a barrel of fruit has been produced six years after planting. The tree is a strong grower, long-lived and vigorous. If given

room it will develop a spread equal to its height. If located where it is apt to be deficient in color, an open-centered tree is desirable, but on sandy land the leader may be left in. November to May or later in storage.

Olympia Baldwin. Believed to be a better-colored type. We have propagated a number of trees from this strain, but are informed that in New York the fruit does not differ in any manner from the type.

Black Gillflower. A dessert Apple often used for baking. Color almost black-red, although sometimes yellowish or green. Flesh dry. The tree is a vigorous grower, reliable cropper. The variety is declining, but there is some planting for southern markets. October to February.

Ben Davis. The most popular Apple grown south of the Baldwin area. The area suitable for this variety is much greater than that available for the Baldwin. It can be grown in the more favorable parts of New York with profit. When well grown the fruit is large, handsome, red; the skin is thick, does not show bruises, and makes a good appearance at its destination. The quality is but moderate, but the Apple is good for culinary



One of our Baldwins (standard) 5 years planted, bearing $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of fine fruit. Note how open the tree is; light can be seen through all parts of it, insuring the presence of sunlight, which is necessary to give color to the fruit.



A Baldwin tree planted as a two-year-old in May, 1907. Photograph taken October 28, 1913. Notice the diameter is equal to the height.

WINTER APPLES, continued

use, and it should not be put on the market until January to June. Ben Davis has a place because there are still so many markets which cannot be reached by refrigerator cars, and to such Ben Davis can be sent with safety. The tree should be allowed to bear early, when it will open up and once it has developed shape, the necessary pruning may be given to insure an open tree and secure good-colored fruit. Jan. to June.

Boiken. This old German variety produces fruit beautifully blushed on a green ground; crisp, subacid; good quality; generally an excellent keeper. Tree is hardy, healthy; foliage vigorous; bears early and is an annual bearer. We have planted it as a filler. November to May, in storage.

Canada Red (Steele's Red Winter). One of the best dessert Apples of its season, attractive in form and size, handsome red, superior quality. An excellent box Apple. When well grown, is an annual bearer. With us the tree is not a strong grower. It will stand feeding and may be planted close. It is reputed to be slow in coming into bearing, but with us some of the trees had a nice crop the sixth year. November to March.

Delicious. The fruit is large, conical, ribbed; light yellow overspread with red; flesh yellowish, firm, a little coarse, tender, juicy, subacid and good. The

tree is large, vigorous and productive. Hedrick states: "In New York the fruit is subject to water-core, breaking down at the core, and to scab." December to February.

Ensee. From U. T. Cox of Ohio we received grafts of this variety which fills the same place as Rome Beauty, but is more highly colored.

Golden Russet. The fruit is sprightly subacid, fine-grained and rich in flavor. The tree is hardy, a regular bearer, frequently biennial, but sometimes annual. We believe we have an exceptionally fine strain of this variety. December to April.

Grimes Golden. This beautiful, rich golden yellow Apple is excellent for dessert and culinary use. The flesh is yellow, firm, tender, crisp, rich, sprightly and very good. November to January. The tree is moderately vigorous, spreading, rather dense and inclined to droop, and there is complaint of collar-rot. It grows well in the central Apple-growing region with York Imperial. When grown in the north, the percentage of culls is too high, but in its proper location it is an annual and prolific bearer. It is one of the best known of all yellow Apples and always commands high prices.



A Hubbardston Nonsuch tree planted in May, 1907, top-worked in 1908. Photograph made October 28, 1913. The height and diameter are about equal—11 feet.



A Northern Spy tree, with the center left in to secure distribution of limbs. The diameter is less than the height. The tree was planted in May, 1907, and grafted in 1908. Photographed Oct., 1913.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Grimes Golden, Topworked. The great difficulty with this fine variety is collar-rot. We now offer trees topworked on Northern Spy and Tolman Sweet at 50 per cent advance on list price.

Hubbardston Nonsuch (American Blush). This large red Apple is an early bearer, in fact one of the earliest bearers we have, and can be planted with profit as a filler. It is best adapted to relatively light soils in the New England and New York districts. Our strain is one of the best known in western New York, from trees 60 years old, which are still bearing regular crops of handsome fruit. October to January.

Jewett, or Nodhead. A beautiful, dark red Apple, highly esteemed for dessert, and grown in New England, especially Maine. The tree is a slow grower, bears rather early and is moderately productive. It requires considerable care. October to February.

Jonathan. This handsome red Apple, of excellent quality and fine, high flavor, is well known. The tree is a relatively early bearer, long-lived; but needs a pollinizer in some sections. It is often planted as a

filler for Newtown Pippin and Spitzenburg. November to January.

Lady. This beautiful little Apple is well known. There is a limited call for it. It grows very well on the Doucin stock on which we are growing it. One tree may be planted in a collection for home use. December to May.

Mother. A beautiful red Apple, of good size, tender, rich, excellent for dessert. Tree moderate grower, apt to scald and canker; biennial and tardy in coming into bearing. Excellent for home use and local markets. Resembles Spitzenburg, but ripens earlier. October to January.

Northern Spy. This large, bright red Apple is well known, being regarded as the highest quality grown; rugged, hardy, although somewhat tardy in coming into bearing, but when given little pruning and planted on soils to which it is adapted, it may be made to produce a barrel per tree seven or eight years after planting. In many locations it must be trained with an open head in order to get color. It is safest to grow it without a leader, but no limb should be less than 12 inches from the one below it, if the tree is to be safe from splitting. November to March.

Newtown Pippin. This high-quality Apple has a rather tough skin, grass-green at harvest time, but turning yellow later. The flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid and excellent flavor. Tree a moderate grower, spreading or roundish and rather dense in shape. It is tardy in coming into bearing, but on Doucin stock we have had it bear three years after planting. Our buds were secured from some of the best trees of J. Clarke & Sons, Milton, N. Y., whose trees were propagated from the old Pell orchard. We also have buds from H. D. Lewis of Annandale, N. Y., these being two of the best growers in the state. February to May.

Opalescent. This large, brilliant red Apple is of good quality. The skin is tough, glossy and takes a brilliant polish. The flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid and very good. The tree is vigorous, roundish, open and productive. Hedrick states: "It is one of the most attractive Apples grown." From Maine we have a report that "it is a hardy tree, an early and regular bearer; trees eight years planted have borne three successive crops the past three years." It thrives from Maine to Pennsylvania and from the appearance of the tree, it seems to be a red bud sport of Twenty Ounce, which it resembles in being subject to fire-blight. It is firm and can be shipped long distances without spoiling. November to January.



A Rhode Island Greening tree in its fourth season. Nearly 10 feet tall and about 7 feet in diameter. A leader left in. First branches 15 inches above the ground.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Peck Pleasant. A green or yellowish dessert Apple with a pinkish blush. Flesh tender and very good in quality. Tree subject to root-rot and canker and said to be a shy bearer. Grown for home use. October to March.

Rhode Island Greening. Our strain of this excellent variety is a green fruit with practically no blush and is not apt to become yellow. The market calls for a green Greening. Those which are yellow indicate that the variety has been planted too far south, or else the strain is relatively poor. It is excellent for cooking purposes or for dessert. The tree is an early bearer and in many cases can be planted with profit as a filler; it is apt to come to the ground, and for that reason, the tree may be headed somewhat higher than some others, although we are making very little difference in this respect. We have confidence in stating that we have one of the best strains of this variety on the market. The trees are well grown and are strong growers and early bearers. Greenings will be profitable because they are productive; the area suitable to them is limited, and the public know them. Nov. to March.



A block of two-year-old Rhode Island Greening trees photographed in our nursery October 28, 1913. Trees are from 7 to 8 feet tall. Notice the strong root-growth.



The spreading habit of the Rhode Island Greening develops rapidly as the tree begins to bear in the fifth or sixth year. This was a Golden Beauty Crab, planted in May, 1907, grafted to Rhode Island Greening in April, 1908. The height is 11 feet, the diameter is 14 feet.



A Spitzenburg tree budded on Doucin. Planted as a two-year-old in May, 1909. Photographed October 28, 1913.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Rome Beauty. This handsome red Apple is being extensively planted as a filler owing to its early-bearing habit; the fruit is an excellent keeper, and is in the market after many others have gone. The fruit hangs well, and it is excellent for exposed situations. We have the genuine Rome Beauty, and one of our strains is of particularly high color. This variety may be grown with or without a leader. It can be left to secure color, it hangs so well. November to May.

Roxbury (Roxbury Russet). This variety needs rich soil to be productive. When well-grown it has size and attractive appearance for a russet. It keeps well and should not go on the market before March. The tree is moderately vigorous, apt to be flat-topped, a biennial bearer. December to May.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Medium-sized fruit, bright red, firm, crisp, subacid, highly flavored; is regarded as the standard of excellence. Our strain is propagated from a tree of good age, which is bearing high-grade fruit in Geneseo. The tree is an open, willowy grower and the leader may be left in. November to June in storage.

Stark. The tree is hardy, healthy and thrifty; a reliable cropper and productive. The fruit is smooth and uniform, keeping well; when well grown is red, but is often

dull, showing little red; quality moderate. Succeeds where Baldwin does well and in regions outside of this area.

Stayman Winesap. This high-quality Apple is well adapted to the central Apple-growing section; dark, rich red, striped; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy, very tender and of excellent quality. December to April.

Sutton (Sutton Beauty, or Morris Red). On account of its beautiful color and size Sutton is an excellent dessert Apple, well suited for the fancy trade. Fruit medium to large, attractive, red, with firm, fine-grained, crisp, juicy flesh, mild subacid, good flavor. The fruit hangs well to the tree. The tree is upright, spreading, becoming roundish and dense, with vigorous, dark green foliage. Owing to the dense habit of its growth the limbs need to be spaced far apart on the trunk, and the open-center tree is desirable. It will probably do well where Hubbardston Nonsuch and Baldwin attain high color. November to February.

We employ no salesmen. Our catalogue is our way of putting our stock before you. Therefore, give no orders to anyone claiming to represent us.



This Wagener tree looks thick, but will begin to spread as soon as it comes into bearing. The tree bears early, and the fruit must be thinned to get fine specimens.



One of our Wagener Trees, 40 years old. When given room, Wagener makes a spreading tree. This tree has been pruned to open it, and is now not too thick; light is apparent in its center. This was taken in its bearing year.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Tompkins County King. This large, handsome, red Apple is of excellent quality and commands a relatively high price, but it has not proved remunerative to many growers. The tree is not hardy, frequently apt to go with collar-rot and canker; the wood is relatively brittle; it may be planted in certain sections where the soil is gravelly loam to which the variety is well adapted. The tree is such a sprawling grower, and has such long shoots, that it may be encouraged to go upward and the leader left in. October to January.

Tompkins County King, Top-worked. This fine variety frequently begins to decay from collar-rot about the time it begins to bear, and, to overcome this trouble, we have top-worked it on Northern Spy and Tolman Sweet. We offer these trees at 50 per cent advance on list price.

Tolman Sweet. This is one of the best, sweet cooking Apples we have; large; yellow, with a soft blush and is comparatively attractive. Tree is an excellent grower, very hardy, comes into bearing comparatively early, and to those wishing a trunk

to top-work on there is probably no variety which is more valuable than this; in our judgment it is much better than Northern Spy or Ben Davis, for more varieties will unite well with it and grow well than can be top-worked with profit on Northern Spy. Those wishing to top-work Tompkins County King or Twenty Ounce will find this a very much better stock than Northern Spy, for it has been our experience that Twenty Ounce does not unite well with Northern Spy. November to January.

Wagener. This handsome red Apple, somewhat resembling Northern Spy, is well adapted to planting as a filler; the tree grows relatively compact and does not spread, and, on account of its early bearing does not make very large size. It is usually somewhat short-lived and should not be planted for any other purpose than as a filler. The tree grows upright while young but if given room it begins to spread out as it comes into bearing and does not make a tall tree. This Apple is always in good demand. In Connecticut, northern Pennsylvania, and Michigan this variety is doing very well. October to January.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Wagener, Improved. We have the Improved Wagener but are informed that this is not different from the general type.

White Pippin. The fruit is medium to large, often very large, pale yellow or light green, with firm, crisp, juicy, tender, good-quality flesh; excellent for fancy trade. It is highly esteemed in parts of Ohio and the middle West, and grows well in New Jersey and parts of New York. This handsome Apple is rapidly gaining in favor with those who have been able to secure it. Mr. John H. Barclay, of Cranbury, N. J., who furnished me with buds, states that with him it is a more profitable Apple than Stayman Winesap or Rome Beauty. The tree is a good grower of spreading habit and a regular bearer. November to March.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). The fruit is uniform in size; skin tough, bright, smooth; red, with yellowish, firm, crisp flesh; mild, subacid and good. The tree is moderately vigorous, upright, spreading and rather dense; does best on rather heavy soils south of the Baldwin belt. Our buds are from some of the best trees in Adams County, Pa., where this variety reaches perfection. Season December to February and later in storage.



McIntosh Red (Doucín) 3 years planted. This tree was not pruned other than to remove one or two limbs at the time of planting. Note the tree is not thick; one can see through it and it needs little pruning.

CRAB-APPLES

(For prices see under Apples)

Excelsior. Fruit very large for a Crab, attractive in appearance. Tree strong grower, hardy, comes into bearing early; biennial. Early September.

Hyslop. Fruit large, dark red or purplish with a heavy bloom. Tree hardy, good grower, reliable bearer, generally biennial, sometimes annual. Good for market or home use. September and October.

Large Red Siberian. Fruit medium size. Tree erect or roundish grower, hardy, healthy, reliable bearer, usually biennial, sometimes annual. September and October.

Transcendent. One of the most popular of the Crabs. Tree a good grower, roundish, spreading, hardy, productive and an annual bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow with red cheek or covered with red. Late August to middle of September.

DWARF APPLES

Dwarf Apples are grown by budding the desired variety upon Doucin or Paradise Apple stocks. These are bushes which grow in Europe. The Doucin causes the tree to grow about 15 to 20 feet high; the

Paradise from 8 to 10 feet high. In both cases the trees can be kept smaller or, by planting the tree a little deeper, the trunk may send out a root and the tree will grow as tall as a standard.

We have a fine lot of trees to offer at 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$35 per 100.

VARIETIES

Alexander	Oldenburg
Astrachan	Opalescent
Baldwin	Primate
Banana	Rome Beauty
Bismarck	Rhode Island
Boiken	Greening
Canada Red	Seek-no-further
Chenango	Spitzenburg
Cox Orange	Stayman
Delicious	Sutton
Fameuse	Tompkins
Fall Pippin	County King
Gravenstein	Twenty Ounce
Hubbardston	Wagener
Lady	Wealthy
Liveland Raspberry	White Pippin
Maiden Blush	Williams Red
McIntosh	Wolf River
Northen Spy	Yellow Trans- parent

Our Apple, Pear, Peach and other trees are always very productive and give good results.

Fruit Trees Ready to Bear for the Home-Garden

The ideal in planting the home grounds is to secure varieties of fruit which cannot be purchased on the market, that is, varieties which are too tender to ship, but which, owing to their high quality, should find a place in the home-garden. We have tried to designate these in the descriptions of varieties, e.g. such Apples as Primate, Jeffries, Williams Red, Gravenstein, Chenango, McIntosh, Fameuse, Mother, Canada Red, Bailey Sweet, and Spitzenburg. Many are so situated that a Dwarf Apple tree would suit them better, because they take up less room, and are easy to spray, thin, and pick; for that reason we are growing these high-quality varieties on dwarf stock.

Among Pears and Cherries the whole list is of merit. Plums and Peaches are perishable, wherever grown, and the list for planting will vary with the location.

Bearing-size Trees. We are endeavoring to meet the demand for this kind of stock. Our trees are not overgrown nursery specimens. They are planted out, with ample space, and are root-pruned and transplanted from time to time, so that they can be moved with safety. We have been shipping 8-year-old Apple trees by express and, out of several hundred sold, we have not had any fail to grow.

We can furnish Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Peaches.

Dwarf Apple trees on Doucin stock, 2½-in. to 5-in. caliper of trunk, and 7 to 8 feet tall, of the varieties Chenango, Cox Orange, McIntosh, Primate, Spitzenburg, Northern Spy, and Wagener, at \$15 each; 2-in. caliper at \$10 each, packing at cost.

On Paradise stock, we have McIntosh, Spitzenburg and Wagener, 1¼-in. to 2-in. caliper, and 5 feet and up in height, at \$7.50 each.

On Standard stock, we offer some Spitzenburg 3-in. caliper and 7 to 9 feet tall at \$15 each. Wealthy, Hubbardston, McIntosh, 4-in. caliper, \$20 each, packing at cost. For special offers see page 31.

FRASER'S FINE PEARS

Our aim in growing Pears is to list all the varieties of superior merit either for commercial purposes or for the home-garden. If there is a good Pear, we want to grow it.

We are well situated for the production of first-class Pear trees and, in addition, we are much interested in the fruit. The trees may be cultivated as outlined for Apples, and need to be kept thoroughly sprayed. *Pears should be harvested while they are green, as soon as the seeds begin to turn brown, and stored in the dark to ripen. In this way the flavor is much improved.* They should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, as it will lessen their market value.

We have spent considerable time in looking over old trees and in getting wood from them for propagating purposes, and few lists contain so many fine varieties as we offer. We have but to mention Bosc, Nantes, Winter Nelis, Lucy Duke, Dana's Hovey, Easter Buerre in winter Pears, and Manning's Elizabeth, Tyson, Koonce, Wilder, in early Pears, to attract the attention both of the expert and the man who wants high-quality fruit for a home or local trade.

For the canning trade we have large blocks of Bartlett and Kieffer and these varieties are also profitable for the general trade. The Seckel and its seedlings, Worden-Seckel and Bartlett-Seckel, will meet the wants of the high-class commercial grower and these trees are little subject to fire blight. The same is true



A Bartlett Pear tree in its fifth year. Notice the well-laden branches.

FRASER'S FINE PEARS, continued

of Pears having a russet skin, such as Winter Nelis, Bosc, Lucy Duke. These varieties are of value for the southern Pear-growing regions. Look the list over and, if you have a suggestion to make, we shall be glad to have it.

We offer one- and two-year-old trees, Standard. We never grew a better lot of Pears than we have this year. We have 100,000 yearlings, conceded to be one of the best blocks in the Genesee Valley. Sturdy trees, excellent roots, and grown on heavy land. If you want trees for fall planting, place your order now and have them saved for you.

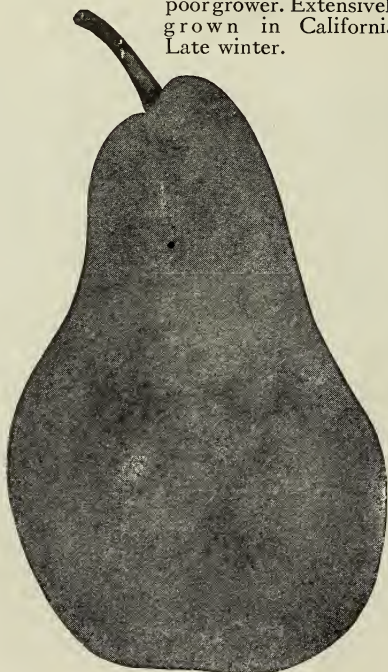
Prices except as noted:

	Each	Per 10	100
XXX Grade.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00
XX Grade.....	40	3 00	20 00
Extra-large trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and up.....	75	6 00	
The special varieties, indicated by an asterisk (*), are offered at the following prices: XXX, 2-yr.....			
XXX, 1-yr.....	\$10 per doz....	1 00	
Special price on Kieffer: XXX.....	\$6 per doz....	75	
XX.....			17 50
			14 00

Angouleme. This large fruit has a greenish skin, somewhat rusty; flesh very juicy, sweet and good, and is an excellent Pear for holding for winter; it can be harvested in October. This is, perhaps, one of the best to grow as a dwarf, but is also being planted as a standard.

Anjou. This large, greenish or yellowish Pear is somewhat coarse in texture, but is very good eating in October or November. The fruit is somewhat apt to drop from the tree, but in some sections it is a profitable variety, somewhat tardy in coming into bearing.

***Barry.** Fruit large, long; skin orange-yellow; flesh juicy, rich, excellent. Tree a poor grower. Extensively grown in California. Late winter.



Bartlett Pear

Bartlett. This large, crisp, excellent Pear, yellow when ripe, frequently with a blush cheek, is of the highest flavor, juicy and a vigorous grower. It bears at a comparatively early age and is a regular and persistent bearer. The fruit is usually harvested about the last of August or early portion of September. We offer an excellent lot of two-year-old and one-year-old trees of this handsome fruit.

Bartlett-Seckel. A cross between these two popular varieties, with some of the characteristics of the latter, in growth of tree and fruit larger.

***BOSC** (Buerre Bosc). This large yellow or rusty Pear is one of the best grown; flesh is white, rich and delicious, being one of the best-flavored Pears we have. We have an excellent strain; in fact, all of our stock is from three trees which are of superior merit. The illustration on the cover is life size of the fruit as grown by David K. Bell, Rochester, N. Y. This variety is growing well from Oswego, N. Y., to Cape Hatteras. It has a wide range of distribution. It is selling at \$9 per barrel and is usually handled in a smaller package, either the box or keg. We can recommend it as a money-maker. November to January.

Clairgeau. A very good winter Pear; frequently sells as well as Bosc. Large, yellowish, with crimson blush; flesh white, buttery, melting, very good flavor, but frequently poor. November and December.

Clapp's Favorite. This large, yellow Pear, frequently with a red blush, is of high quality and is a variety popular with many. It is highly esteemed by the children, but the tree is apt to blight. Ripens just ahead of Bartlett.

Dana's Hovey. Rather small Seckel type Pear, rich, yellow and russeted. Flesh excellent, buttery, melting. The buds were sent me from a few old trees near Boston. The variety is passing out. It is highly esteemed in Boston and should be included in every home collection. December. Price, 1-year-old trees, \$1 each.

PEARS, continued

***Easter Buerre.** Another fine old variety. Fruit large, yellowish green, russeted; flesh fine-grained, juicy, buttery, melting, and of excellent flavor. Can be grown farther South than some varieties. Late winter.

Flemish Beauty. Fruit large, yellow, reddish brown-russet; flesh juicy, melting, very rich, sweet and of excellent flavor. Needs to be picked early and ripened in the house. Fruit needs spraying; otherwise it cracks. September.

Howell. Rather large, light yellow with a colored cheek; flesh white, melting, aromatic, moderately rich, and variable in quality. Tree a strong grower. September and October.

Josephine de Malines. Size medium, yellowish skin; flesh light salmon color, buttery, sweet, peculiar flavor. One of the best early winter Pears. Will keep to mid-winter. November to February.

Kieffer. A large, early-bearing, vigorous-growing tree; bears medium to large, yellow fruit; somewhat coarse in flavor, but juicy and of medium quality and excellent for canning. It is quite a profitable Pear to grow, and New York Kieffers take the lead over any others on the New York market. Good for storage, as it keeps in fine condition and comes out mellow and of fine flavor. Note.—Special Prices. We have some excellent 3-yr.-old trees, 7 to 8 ft. tall, all root-pruned, which will save time for some one.

Koonce. Fruit of medium size, golden yellow with a red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet. Early summer.

Lawrence. A medium-sized, lemon-yellow Pear; flesh white, rich, very good flavor. An early and good bearer. One of the best of the early winter Pears. December and January.

Lucy Duke. The call for early winter Pears will be met by this variety. It is one of the most promising of the list. It is of medium size, with a russet skin; flesh is buttery, juicy and sweet. As near blight-proof as any, since it originated in North Carolina where it had to be to survive. October. The stock is quite limited, but we have a fine lot coming on for the fall. One-year-old trees, \$1 each.

Manning's Elizabeth. The fruit is small, Seckel-shaped, yellow with a blushed cheek; flesh excellent, melting, sweet, perfumed. One of the earliest summer Pears. Should be in every home-garden. August.

Nantes (Nantais). A fine French Pear. Large, long, pyramidal, greenish yellow with a red cheek; flesh juicy, perfumed,



Kieffer Pear tree at four years after planting. Tree is a fine grower and profitable. From this time on we shorten in each twig to two buds every winter. This pruning saves thinning and prevents overloading of the tree. It is the only way to handle Kieffer, which must be treated differently from Bartlett.

very good. One of the desirable early winter varieties. Supply limited. October. One-year-old trees, \$1 each.

Seckel. This is one of the highest-flavored Pears we have; in fact, it is the standard of excellence; rather small, yellowish brown; flesh juicy, aromatic and rich in flavor; quality of the best. It is often called a poor grower in the nursery, but this is due to the fact that it is stocky and does not grow tall. Mid-autumn.

Sheldon. Medium to large, roundish Pear; has a greenish russet to brown skin; short stalk; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous, ascending grower. October.

Tyson. The fruit is medium in size, bright yellow with a reddish brown cheek; flesh of fine texture, melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent; shoots dark brown, erect, vigorous. The tree is tardy in coming into bearing. August.

PEARS, continued

Vermont Beauty. Fruit of medium size, yellow with carmine cheek, russeted; flesh rich, juicy, sweet, very good. Tree hardy. Ripens after Seckel.

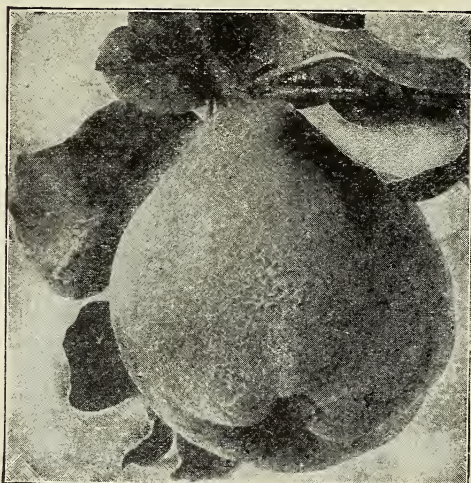
Wilder. This is a large, pale yellow Pear; shaded to russet-red, with pale yellow flesh, subacid, fine-grained, tender and juicy. An excellent summer Pear, and fine for dessert.

***Winter Nelis.** A small to medium, yellowish green and russeted Pear, with yellowish white flesh, fine-grained, rich, melting, perfumed and excellent flavor. Relatively free from blight. Dec. and Jan.

Worden-Seckel. The fruit of this variety is somewhat larger than its parent, the Seckel; it is yellowish in color; flesh white, but not quite so rich as Seckel. It is, however, very good, and is one of the very finest Pears for dessert purposes, owing to its tender flesh and abundance of juice. October; will keep to December.

TREES OF BEARING SIZE

For the man who cannot wait, who wants to save three, four or five years of time and secure quick effect, we are growing Pear trees which can be transplanted with safety. There is nothing more handsome than fruit trees; bloom in spring, growing fruit all summer, and the ripened fruit in fall.



Champion Quince

Orange. This is the standard Quince; fruit large; golden yellow; somewhat apt to blight, but this is common to all Quinces. For commercial planting this is one of the best.

Rea's Mammoth. One of the largest Quinces.

DWARF PEARS

These are made by budding the desired variety on Quince stocks. Some varieties do better than others on the Quince root. They are of value for the home-garden because of the limited space they occupy. In spite of many attempts to grow dwarf trees commercially, few have succeeded. We are carrying the following list of Dwarf Pears in 1- or 2-year-old trees.

	Each	10	100
XXX 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
XX 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	20 00

Angouleme	Kieffer
Anjou	Koonce
Bartlett	Lawrence
Clairgeau	Seckel
Clapp's Favorite	Tyson
Flemish	Vermont
Howell	Wilder

DWARF PEARS OF BEARING SIZE

As with dwarf Apples, we aim to have a selection of Dwarf Pears of bearing size on hand. These trees are especially grown for this trade; they are transplanted every three or four years or root-pruned, the aim being to furnish trees that can be transplanted with safety and will go into bearing in one or two years. Prices and sizes on application.

QUINCES

The Quince is best grown as a bush rather than as a tree; frequently three or four main branches are developed. Fire-blight, the main trouble, is controlled by cutting out the affected branch about 10 or 12 inches below the apparent point of infection, and disinfecting the cut surface with corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000. The plants may need patrolling twice a week to control this and it will pay. Bordeaux mixture is the best fungicide and arsenate of lead a satisfactory insecticide.

	Each	10	100
XXX Grade ..	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00
XX Grade.	40	3 00	20 00

Bourgeat. This is regarded as one of the most vigorous growers; late keeper.

Champion. Very early bearer; little later than Orange. Tree is a relatively strong grower.

CHERRIES

There are two main types of Cherry, **Sweet** and **Sour**. The **Sour Cherries** may be divided into three groups:

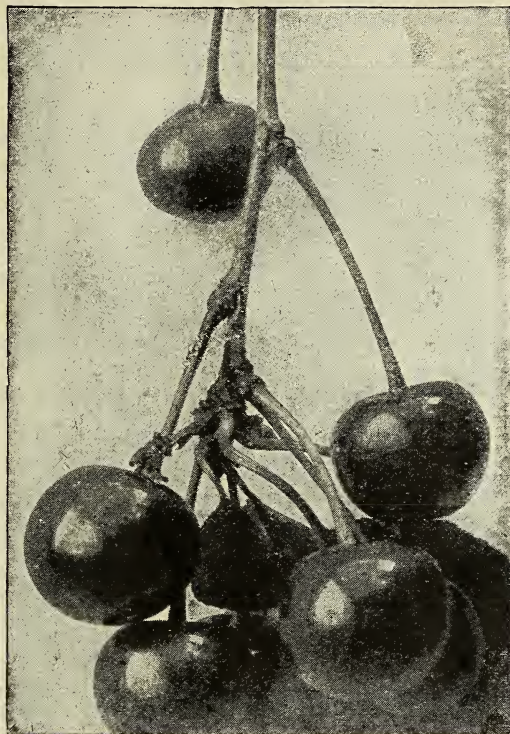
1. The Morello, including such varieties as the English Morello.

2. The Montmorency group, including the Montmorency and Early Richmond, which are usually light-colored Sour Cherries.

3. The Dukes; these are heart-shaped like the Sweet Cherry, but have an acid or subacid flavor, and are frequently spoken of as Sour varieties. In all other respects they can be classified with the sweet varieties.

Sweet Cherries are heart-shaped, firm-fleshed Cherries without an acid flavor. The ideal soil for the Sweet Cherry is a deep gravelly or sandy loam; a clay subsoil may be tolerated if the land is well drained. The soil should have a sufficient quantity of organic matter, so that it will retain moisture well and furnish an adequate supply during an adverse season. It is important, however, that the soil be not too rich, for if it stimulates too rank a growth, serious injury to the trunk is apt to follow, also the trees are not apt to bear well. The Sour Cherry will thrive under similar conditions or it may be grown on clay loam if well drained, with profit. The site is quite important, a northern slope is preferred. Generally speaking the Cherry can be classed as a hardy fruit, for the temperature may fall to 20 degrees below zero without injury to fruit-buds. The Sweet Cherry is more susceptible to injury than the Sour Cherry.

The growth of the two classes of Cherries is quite different, the Sweet Cherries growing into a tall, erect tree of handsome shape, while the trees of the Sour type are inclined to be low-headed and spreading. The Sweet Cherry is often used as an ornamental tree on the lawn. On the Pacific Coast, at Oregon Experiment station, all of the Sweet Cherries are self-sterile and need a pollinizer and Bing, Lambert and Napoleon are intersterile. Black Tartarian pollinizes these. This does not seem to be true in the east.



Montmorency Cherries (see page 22)

Prices—Mazzard stock. One and two years old:

	Each	Per 10	100
XXX grade.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
XX grade	40	3 50	30 00

Prices—Mahaleb stock. One and two years old:

	Each	Per 10	100
XXX grade.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
XX grade	30	2 50	20 00

MAIN VARIETIES OF THE SOUR TYPE

Early Richmond. This is a medium-sized Cherry; light red; is from seven to ten days earlier than the Montmorency; it does not ship well. Tree is hardy and vigorous, a profuse and regular bearer.

English Morello (Wragg). This is classed as one of the best sorts, being relatively productive, hardy, firm and an excellent shipper, its main advantage being that it comes after Montmorency.

SOUR CHERRIES, continued

It is one of the oldest varieties. Tree is medium in size and spreading, somewhat slender.

Montmorency. Of this variety there are at least two types, but the Montmorency Ordinaire is the one which is most generally sold, and is the one which should be grown. It is the long-stemmed

type. This is the standard variety for canning. The fruit is of good size, fine flavor, and has a bright, clear, shining red skin. Flesh is of fine quality and subacid. It is a good shipper and makes a most attractive appearance in market where it usually brings good prices. Excellent for preserving.

CHERRIES OF THE DUKE TYPE

Late Duke. A variant of May Duke. In size, color, flavor, season, as well as vigor, health, and fruitfulness of tree, it is to be commended. For a late Cherry it is one of the best of its class and fruiting can be delayed to August by planting on a north wall. Season late. Will keep to August.

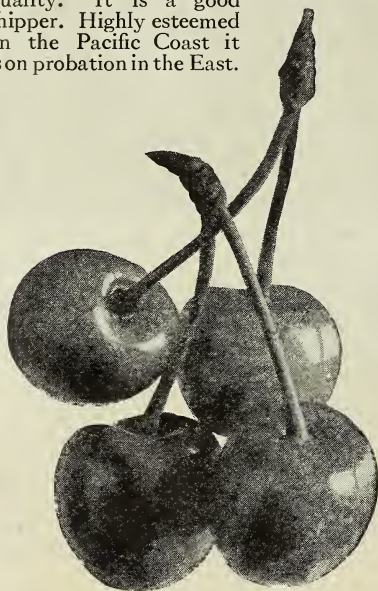
May Duke. One of the popular Cherries. Fine-flavored. It can be eaten out of hand. It is early and will hang a month on the trees. Its defect commer-

cially is its uneven ripening period. It thrives in most places and has held its own for 250 years. An excellent Cherry for home use or local market. Tree growth excellent and gives best results if limbs are kept thinned out.

Olivet (Baldwin). Probably more nearly a Morello Cherry than a Duke. Tree a strong grower; fruit light red color, tart, fairly good quality. Midseason. Some, if not all, of the Baldwin trees now being sold are Olivet.

MAIN VARIETIES OF THE SWEET TYPE

Bing. This is a very hardy, vigorous-growing tree with heavy foliage. It succeeds relatively well in the East; fruit is large, dark brown or black and of good quality. It is a good shipper. Highly esteemed on the Pacific Coast it is on probation in the East.



Napoleon Cherries

Black Tartarian. This is a well-known, large, black, heart-shaped Sweet Cherry; upright in growth, vigorous and regular bearer. One of the best.

Governor Wood. This variety is better for a nearby market than for shipping. Tree is vigorous and productive; fruit pale yellow, ripens early.

Lambert. Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, dark amber, turning a rich magenta; flesh dark, rich, firm, juicy; flavor good; pit small for so large fruit.

Napoleon, or Royal Ann. A large, sweet, pale yellow Cherry, with a bright red cheek, one of the best; splendid shipper; excellent for canning or to eat out of hand. Very firm flesh, juicy. Good grower and prolific. Should be planted in the East.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Fruit very large, mahogany-color; flesh dark, tender and very juicy, very good flavor; excellent shipper. One of the most profitable to grow. Almost immune to brown rot.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored, handsome, firm, fine quality; comes into bearing early. Tree hardy, vigorous, prolific. Should be included in almost all Cherry orchards in the eastern states.

Yellow Spanish. A Yellow Cherry, like Napoleon, but ripens earlier, follows Wood. The tree is one of the best growers, vigorous, bears early and abundantly.

We employ no agents. This catalogue is our salesman. If you have any problems, we shall be glad to try to help you solve them, or tell you where to go to secure the help you need.

PEACHES

After growing a large number of varieties in our orchards for the past ten years, we have now fruited many of them and know something about their behavior and can cut buds from trees we know to be true to name. We give clean cultivation, plant on well-drained loam soils, spray and fertilize well. Our trees are budded on whole roots of Tennessee natural peach seedlings.

Prices, except as noted:

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
Large size, 4½ ft. and up	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
Medium size, 3½ to 4½ ft.	20	1 50	10 00	

Dates of ripening given are for Western New York

Arp Beauty (June Elberta). One of the best early yellow Peaches; semi-cling; good, hardy, desirable. August 1.

Belle of Georgia. White, handsome, hardy; a money-maker; comes just ahead of Elberta. September 5.

Berenice. Large, yellow, with red blush; juicy, rich. September.

Carman. A well-known hardy white Peach, with red cheek. Tree subject to curl. Has been a money-maker; early; semi-cling. End of August.

Champion. White with red cheek, large, juicy, excellent quality, very hardy in bud; freestone; too tender to ship; very good for home use. End of August.

Connett's Early. White; comes with Hiley; hardy. Freestone. August 20.

Early Crawford. There are so many strains and types of this fine old variety and some of them are so poor that we felt it was a worthless kind to grow until we found this one, and it has been very profitable to the owners. It is the best strain of Crawford we know. Yellow, handsome, large; freestone. September 5.

Early Elberta (Goldfinch). Yellow freestone; ten days ahead of Elberta; good shipper. End of August.

Elberta. The standard yellow business Peach; will keep well; freestone and known to all. One of its defects is that as soon as the fruit is ripe it drops. September 12.

Frances. A fine yellow Peach, as handsome as Elberta, and ripens a week later; tree hardy, vigorous. September 20.

Hale. Much like Elberta in appearance, but rounder and, where it is fruiting, it appears to be free from the habit of dropping. The fruit will hang on when ripe. It is much advertised as a fine shipper and heavy bearer. Our buds are direct from bearing trees. September 10. Price, 40 cts. each.

Hiley. Fruit white; tree hardy; comes between Carman and Belle of Georgia. Well suited to local markets; freestone. End of August.

Illinois. Large, white, resembling Champion, but later; excellent quality.

Kalamazoo. Large yellow, productive, very good. Early September.

Lamont. Fruit yellow, equal in size to Elberta. Good quality. End of September.

Late Elberta. Like Elberta but ripens later. September.

Mayflower. As the name implies, a first early white Peach; hardy; needs considerable thinning; white, red all over. Cling or semi-cling. End of July.

Miss Lola. A fine white Peach, with red cheek; hardy in bud; productive; freestone; ripens with Carman. End of August.

Prolific. Large yellow Peach, very good, hardy, productive. September.

Ray. White, hardy, similar to Belle of Georgia and same season. September 5.

Reeves Favorite. This is a handsome peach where it thrives. Heavy producer; handsome, yellow, freestone. September 8.

Rochester. A new yellow freestone Peach, shaped like Crawford. It begins to ripen with Carman, and fruit extends to time of Early Crawford. Bears early; fruit large, freestone, desirable. Is promising, has not yet been tried for commercial shipments. End of August. Price, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Salway. Large yellow; good quality; late. October 20.

Smock (Beer's Smock). Large, yellow; productive; good commercial Peach. End of September.

Stevens. Large white with red cheek. End of September.



Elberta Peach

FRASER'S PLUM AND PRUNE TREES

With Plums, as with other fruits, we cannot stand still. Whenever we hear of a fine variety, which we believe will be of value, we aim to propagate it. This list is double that of our last catalog and, among the valuable additions, we mention such fine commercial Plums as Archduke, Grand Duke, Tennant, Tragedy, Middleburg and, last but not least, the excellent French dessert Plum, Sannois, which is yet limited in supply. We have not cut down our list of other varieties but carry all the good commercial kinds.

We have a particularly fine lot of one- and two-year-old trees to offer.

The Plum will thrive on a large variety of soils, the chief requisite being good drainage. The two types most prevalent are the Japanese (J.) and the Domestic (D). The Domestics, in the eastern part of the country, do best on rich clay loam, while the Japanese will do best in the same locality on a lighter soil, such as one well adapted to peaches, the ideal being sandy or gravelly loam. In any event the soil must be well drained. The site must have good air-drainage, a northern slope being preferred in order that there may be every possibility of freedom from frost at the time of bloom.

	Each	10	100
XXX grade.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$28 00
XX grade.....	40	3 00	22 00
X grade.....	30	2 50	16 00

Abundance. J. Fruit large; amber to bright red, with decided bloom; highly perfumed; flesh light in color, juicy, tender; freestone; season early, ripening in advance of others.

Archduke. D. Fruit large size, handsome, rich, dark purple skin covered with bloom; with firm flesh and skin. Good shipper. Compared with Grand Duke, is nearly as large, same color, sets more fruit of higher color; firmer flesh and ripens earlier. The characteristics of the tree are very good and this variety should rank as the leading market fruit.

Bavay, Green Gage. D. One of the best of the green Plums; excellent for dessert; high flavor; good canner; keeps well.

Tree medium grower; vigorous, late in bearing.

Bradshaw, or Niagara. D. A dark violet Plum, juicy, good; excellent for canning. Tree vigorous, productive. Ripens with peaches.

Burbank. J. Fruit large, oval; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy, good; one of the best of the Japanese varieties; good bearer.

Crittenden, or Farleigh Damson. An excellent strain, similar to the Shropshire Damson, but more productive under certain conditions.

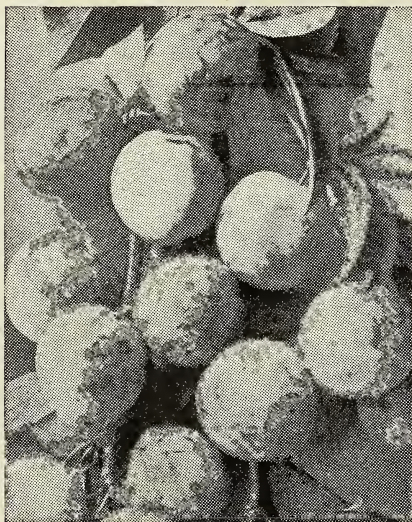
Diamond. D. Large, well formed; coarse flesh, poor to moderate flavor; vigorous grower, hardy, productive; ships well; it is frequently a good money-maker.

French Damson. The largest of the Damsons. Is probably destined to have a larger place in the future because of its size.

German Prune. D. Purplish black fruit; tree medium to large; one of the best-known Plums in the East; flesh yellowish green. Strains of this variety have been developed all over the country.

Golden Drop (Coe's Golden Drop). D. The largest, handsomest and best of the yellow Plums; is frequently unproductive in the East because the tree lacks vigor and is easily hurt by freezing. The trees grow slowly and the fruit needs a long season to mature. It is a good variety for home use, for dessert, canning, cooking, preserving, or prune-making.

Grand Duke. D. The favorite late-shipper, purple Plum of New York. Flesh firm, meaty, golden yellow, sweet, good, moderate in flavor. Tree moderately vigorous, often a poor grower in the nursery, usually hardy, productive, slow in coming into bearing. Fruit hangs well and is free from rot.



Burbank Plums

PLUMS, continued

Gueii. D. A standard variety; poor in quality; bears early and abundantly; tree large, vigorous, healthy, hardy; fruit an excellent shipper; good money-maker; season of ripening rather late; color purple; size large; subacid.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg, Turkish, York State, etc.). D. A popular variety. Flesh a little tart, but one of the best Prunes for dessert, very good when cooked, and excellent for curing as a prune. Fruit ships well. Trees hardy, large, productive and regular bearers in regions adapted to them. Season late and short.

Lombard. D. One of the most easily grown of all Plums; hardy and productive; handsome reddish color; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; abundant yielder, vigorous grower, hardy; much used as a stock upon which to graft weaker-growing varieties. Frequently grown for canning.

Middleburg. D. One of the best dessert and cooking Plums grown, but lacks a little in appearance. It hangs well on the tree, ships and keeps well—as well as a Prune. It has shown marked freedom from black-knot. A Plum that should be planted in every home collection and tried commercially. Season very late and long. Trees, 60 cts. each.

Miller's Superb. D. One of the highest-flavored yellow Plums grown; it should be in every home-garden.

Monarch. D. One of the most popular of the recent introductions; moderate in quality; purple; large, roundish oval; free-stone; good bearer; season October.

Peters (Peters' Yellow Gage). D. An excellent home-use Plum. Trees large, robust, healthy; fruit lacks in appearance, size and color; stone clings a little; flavor good. Season late, rather short.

Quackenboss. D. A good market Plum, large size, dark purple color; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant flavor, moderate quality. Tree large, vigorous, hardy, but in some places lacks in productiveness. Season late and short.

Red June. J. The trees are large, hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; skin color red with thin bloom; flesh light

yellow, firm enough to ship, rather low in quality; stone adheres to flesh. Fruit immune to curculio and brown-rot. Needs another variety near it for cross-pollination. Season early, a week ahead of Abundance.

Reine Claude. D. The highest in quality and somewhat difficult to secure true to type. Tree a moderate grower, quite productive, needs to be headed low in order to protect the trunk from sunscald; it deserves a place in every orchard. One of the best of the Green Gage types.

Sannois. D. Rather unattractive in appearance, but with a fine flavor and high quality. Fruit medium to large, color reddish purple, skin thick, tough. Flesh tough, sweet, very good. Tree small, vigorous. Season very late. Trees, 75 cts. each.

Shropshire Damson. An excellent market Plum; small, blue; excellent bearer, hardy; one of the best of the Damsons; highly prized for canning and preserving. Tree is not a very rapid grower.

Tragedy. D. A very attractive, dark, rich, purple Plum. Flesh juicy, tender, sweet, perhaps a little soft for long shipment. Trees reliable growers, but the few that are growing in the East appear to be tardy in bearing. Worthy of trial. Season early and short. Trees, 60 cts. each.

Tennant. D. One of the most beautiful of purple Plums; ripens a little ahead of the Italian Prune. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit is not first-class for dessert, but is good for a purple Plum. On the Pacific Coast it is cured as a prune. Worthy of trial. Trees, 60 cts. each.

Yellow Egg. D. This largest and handsomest of yellow Plums is highly considered by both amateurs and commercial men. It is a culinary Plum. The tree does well on all but light soils; it is hardy, very productive. Season late and short.

York State Prune. D. See Italian Prune. We have this strain, propagated from bearing trees; the fruit is frequently 2 to 2½ inches long, and the trees are strong growers.

GRAPES

A few Grapes are a great addition to the home-garden. For a collection we suggest Brighton, Diamond, Green Mountain, Catawba, Salem, Delaware, Concord, Moore's Early, Gaertner, Lucile.

We list the following, but can furnish other varieties:

Red or Amber.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, *Gaertner, *Lucile, Salem.

White.—Diamond, *Green Mountain, Niagara.

Black.—Concord, Moore's Early, Worden.

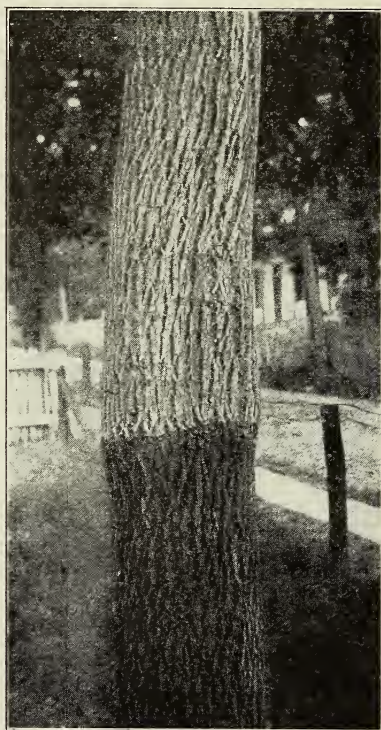
Prices of varieties, except where marked with asterisk.

	Each	Per 10	100	2 yr., No. 1 and trans-plants	Each	Per 10	100
Strong No. 1, 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$7 00		\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
Varities marked with an asterisk					30	2 50	20 00

NUT TREES

ENGLISH, or PERSIAN WALNUTS

These nuts are found growing successfully from Michigan, New York, and Connecticut to Virginia, and in elevated regions further south. The Gulf Coast states, the Mississippi Valley, and the heavy black lands of the Central West are not adapted to them. They are grown commercially from Oregon to California on the Pacific Coast, and thrive on good apple land where the peach is successfully grown. Most of the trees sold are seedlings, and no one can foretell what kind of fruit they will bear. The only way to buy them is to secure budded or grafted trees of known varieties, just as we buy apple trees and other fruit trees. A deception often practised is to sell seedling Japanese Walnuts for English Walnut trees, because they are so much stronger growers. A two-year-old English Walnut tree may be 3 to 4 feet tall, while a Japanese Walnut would be 6 to 7 feet tall.



English Walnut grafted on Black Walnut, showing union of stock and scion

The nut of the Japanese type is of little value. For the East the trees should be budded on Black Walnut roots, a rather difficult operation. Cross-pollination is necessary with some varieties, so that usually it is advisable to plant two varieties in a block. It is common to plant 40 to 60 feet apart, and for the first few years the trees should be cultivated like an apple orchard. We recommend fall planting in most cases. We offer the following varieties:

All trees are being grown for us by an experienced Walnut propagator. Trees grafted on Black Walnut.

Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75
3 to 4 ft.	2 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 25
Larger sizes	2 50

Prices for large quantities on application.

Rush. A strong vigorous tree; early and regular bearer. Nut medium to large, smooth, attractive; kernel full and very good quality. One of the best pollenizers we have and self-fertile. Originated in Lancaster County, Pa.

Nebo. The original tree is one hundred years old. Large, regular bearer, one of the best for extensive plantings. Nut large; kernel full, very good quality. Originated in Lancaster County, Pa.

Holden. The original tree is still young and it is difficult to propagate. Nut large, very smooth, attractive; kernel plump and of excellent quality. Supply is limited. Originated near Rochester, N. Y.

Pomeroy. The tree is beautiful and a thrifty grower, hardy, one of the best bearers and easy to propagate. Nut of medium size; kernel full, plump and of excellent quality. Originated near Lockport, N. Y.

Mayette (Wiltz). Tree strong, vigorous and handsome. Nut large, smooth, and of very fine appearance. Originated in France and is one of the highest-priced nuts in the New York market, where it is sold as the Grenoble Walnut.

Franquette (Vrooman's strain). One of the best of the French nuts; extensively planted on the Pacific Coast. The nut is large, smooth and sells for good prices.

BLACK WALNUT

The **Thomas** is perhaps the best variety known. The nut is very large; the meat plump and excellent; the shell thin. Grafted trees, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

CHESTNUTS

Chestnuts should be planted on well-drained, fairly light soils. As with other fruits and nuts, grafted trees of known varieties should be planted. Valuable on account of their large size and early bearing qualities, often bearing at two years of age.

Price of grafted trees:	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25
4 to 6 ft.	1 50

Paragon. The nut is very large and of excellent quality. European type. Bears early, often at 2 to 3 years old, liable to over-bear and needs thinning by knocking some of the burrs off. This action gives nuts of superior quality and prolongs the life of the tree.

Rochester. Originated by E. A. Reihl in Illinois and supposed to be native. Nut is very large for its type; quality sweet, excellent; good seller. The tree is handsome, bears good and regular crops.

Boone. Originated by George W. Endicott, of Illinois. A hybrid of American Sweet and Japanese. The nut has the large size of the Japanese and high quality of the native Sweet. The tree bears young and, like the Japanese type, is more resistant to blight.

Rush Hybrid Chinquapin. A hybrid of the Rush Chinquapin and Sweet Chestnut. The tree makes a handsome lawn tree, midway between a Chestnut and Chinquapin in size, symmetrical; foliage dense. The fruit is borne in large clusters and in abundance. The nut is nearly as large as the average Sweet Chestnut and of better quality than any.

PECANS

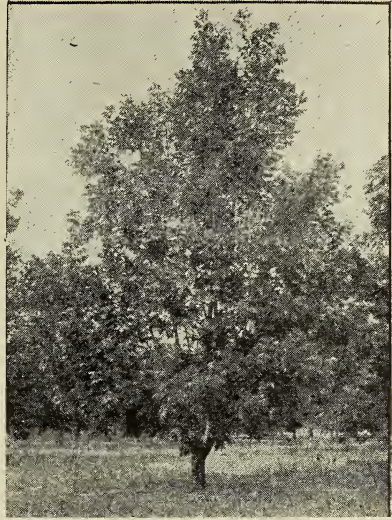
The Pecan tree can be grown as far north as New York, but none of the grafted trees are in bearing as yet. The bulk of the crop is grown south of the Chestnut area but it is moving northward. Grafted or budded trees will bear in half the time of seedlings.

Prices—Budded or grafted trees:	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75
3 to 4 ft.	2 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 25
Larger size	2 50

Prices of larger quantities on application.

Busseron. Origin, Indiana. Nut large, good quality, fine appearance; heavy producer.

Butterick. Origin, Illinois. Nut large, paper shell, good quality, very productive. Tree vigorous and desirable for home or commercial use.



Pecan Tree

PECANS, continued

Green River. Origin, Kentucky. Original tree very large, productive; nut medium size, paper-shell; kernel very plump, full. Quality excellent. A favorite for home use.

Indiana. Origin, Indiana. One of the most productive trees known. Recommended for commercial planting. Nut large, soft shell, meat full and of good quality.

Major. Origin, Kentucky. Tree very large, tall; nut small to medium, round, shell soft; kernel excellent. A favorite with confectioners and for home use.

Warrick. Origin, Indiana. Tree very large, good producer; nut one of the largest, uniform in size and attractive.

FILBERTS (HAZELNUTS)

The **European Filbert** needs at least two varieties in a patch to be sure of pollination. Blight is a serious menace to which American Filberts appear to be immune. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

VARIETIES:	Lambert,	Kentish Cob,
Purple-leaved.	Each	Per doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	7 50

ALMONDS

Hard shell. Very showy when in bloom. Kernels sweet.

3 to 4 ft. 50 cts. each; \$5 per doz.



Industry Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries must be planted on the best land on the farm, the richer it is the better. There is no use placing them, however, on a site where there is poor air-drainage; a northern exposure is preferable, but air-drainage is absolutely necessary. If planted in a small inclosure with a fence around, as in a garden, or inclosed by woods, the European varieties are apt to mildew.

There are two main classes, the European (E.) and the American (A.). Of the Europeans but few varieties are of much commercial importance.

Prices: 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10, except for Downing and Houghton, which are 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1,000

Downing. A. One of the largest and best. Good size; fine quality; good appearance; vigorous grower; free from mildew. Color light green; good flavor; much larger than Houghton.

Houghton. A. Good grower; berries apt to be small, dark red; thin skinned, juicy, sweet, good flavor.

Industry. E. A large, red berry when ripe.

Chautauqua. A. A very large, superior and productive berry; yellowish white when ripe.

Poorman. A. One of the most promising varieties. The berry is large, well-shaped and of excellent flavor.

We can furnish other varieties; correspondence invited

CURRANTS

Currants are grown on a variety of soils, different varieties often showing varying degrees of adaptability. Selection of the right variety is the important feature of the business. Adequate air-drainage must be furnished. There is no use planting them in a frost pocket.

Prices: 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$45 per 1,000, except for Boskoop Giant, Diploma and Perfection, which are 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100, \$100 per 1,000

Boskoop Giant. Large; black; vigorous, productive.

Cherry. Is not so large as Fay; red; strong grower.

Diploma. Red; large; good quality; strong grower; ordinarily gives fine results.

Fay. Large, red, strong-growing variety, somewhat apt to droop, but is generally well adapted to conditions; needs to be well fed.

Lee's Black. An improvement on Black Naples. Large; black; bush vigorous grower, productive.

CURRANTS, continued

Perfection. Large; red; rich, somewhat mild; fewer seeds than some other varieties; good bearer; easily harvested and always in demand.

Pomona. Bright red; good quality, juicy; hangs well after ripening; frequently a heavy bearer.

Prince Albert. Red; bunches are apt to be short; fruit medium size; canes strong; very late; hangs on for a full month after Fay.

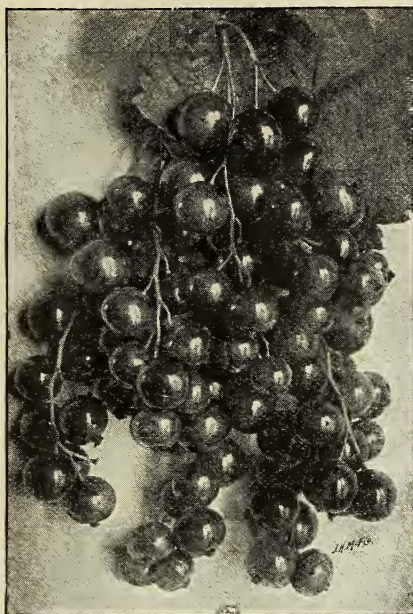
Victoria. Red; fruit apt to be small; foliage shows more resistance to leaf troubles than some other varieties, also greater freedom from borers.

White Imperial. One of the best white Currants; sweet, rich, fine for dessert; satisfactory in growth and foliage; hardy and productive.

White Grape. Large; good quality, slightly acid; productive.

Wilder. Regarded as one of the strongest growers and as a most productive variety; the fruit hangs on well; red; fine quality; more upright in growth than Fay.

We have no agents. This catalogue is our only salesman. Give no orders to persons claiming to represent us.



Perfection Currants

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are fine for table use and are very easily preserved, as they last well and retain their delicious flavor.

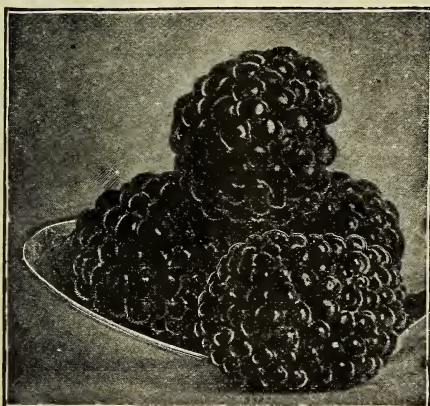
75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. The standard red Raspberry for market. Large, crimson, firm; excellent quality; strong grower.

Douboro. New, from Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station. Like Marlboro but better.

Herbert. New. Very hardy, productive, of Canadian origin. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.



Kansas Raspberries

June. The new red, sent out by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. The best and earliest variety in their collection. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Louboro. New, from Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station. Like Marlboro but better.

Loudon. Hardy, productive, large.

Marlboro. One of the best early red Raspberries.

Perfection. New. Red, highly esteemed in Hudson River Valley. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

St. Regis. Everbearing; red; very good.

Golden Queen. Yellow. One of the best. A few of these should be planted along with the others.



Eldorado Blackberries

BLACK AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Strong grower, hardy; fruit large, dark red, bordering on purple; productive.

Diamond. One of the most productive Raspberries; of fine quality and flavor; largely grown for evaporating.

Gregg. Good size; quality good. One of the standards.

Ohio. Strong and hardy; fruit medium to large; productive.

Kansas. Black; firm, of good quality. One of the hardiest known and one of the best.

Pearl. New, early black, hardy, vigorous. Ripens its crop in two weeks.

Plum Farmer. One of the best of the recent introductions.

Shaffer's Colossal. Purple. Canes wonderfully vigorous and productive; berries large.

BLACKBERRIES

Strong, well-rooted plants, 25c. for 3, 75c. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, except as noted otherwise

Blower. Large; jet black. Good shipper and good quality. Considered the best of the new sorts for market.

Briton. Hardy; productive. One of the old good ones.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest. Medium; deep glossy black.

Eldorado. Vine hardy and vigorous; berries large, jet-black; very good.

McDonald. The earliest Blackberry, the fruit resembles a dewberry. One of the best grown. Needs a pollinizer. \$4 per 100.

Minnewaska. Hardy, productive and early; strong grower.

Among other varieties are Erie, Snyder, Wilson's Early, Kittatinny and Ward.

SMALL FRUITS FOR THE HOME-GARDEN.

For those desiring larger plants, we have a large list of transplants—plants which have been grown one or two years and are now of extra size. We have these in most varieties, and offer them at double the above rates. These plants are first-class in every respect and will give satisfaction.

STRAWBERRIES

We offer reliable plants from one of the best growers. These are sent by express, collect. Other varieties on application.

Senator Dunlap, Glen Mary, Brandywine, Sample, Warfield, Wm. Belt. 90 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Marshall, Sharpless, Chesapeake, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Fall-bearing.—Americus, Superb, Progressive. \$2 per 100.

Every farmer and fruit-grower needs a Raspberry and Blackberry patch. Raspberries have been high-priced for some time now, and the clearing up of woodlands is forcing the cultivation of the Blackberry, if we would enjoy Blackberry pie, and a lot of people want these fruits. That man is wise who goes into small-fruit growing intelligently. He has a future. Put out large blocks of single varieties, and look after them. In one word, "concentrate!"

Special Offer of Ready-to-Bear Fruit Trees

We have in our orchards and elsewhere many thousands of specimen trees of the following fruits which are now in bearing. We invite your correspondence and inspection in regard to the same.

STANDARD APPLE TREES.

With trunks varying from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with a spread of 10 to 12 feet, and a height of 10 to 12 feet. The varieties offered are Hubbardston, McIntosh, Wealthy, Spitzenberg. \$20 each, packing and crating at cost.

With trunks varying from 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 inches in caliper, with a height of 6 to 10 feet, and a spread of 3 to 5 feet, depending upon the variety. We offer the following:

Alexander	Oldenburg
Baldwin	Opalescent
Banana	Rome
Boiken	Rhode Island Greening
Canada Red	Spitzenberg
Delicious	Stayman
Fameuse	Twenty Ounce
Hubbardston	Wagener
Maiden Blush	Wealthy
McIntosh	White Pippin
Northern Spy	Yellow Transparent

Single trees, \$2 each, delivered.

Your choice of any 5 for \$8, delivered free east of the Mississippi.

Second size, 1 in. to 1 1/4 in., \$1.50 each, delivered.

Your choice of any 5 for \$6, delivered.

DWARF APPLE TREES.

In the one- and two-year-old size, we have the list offered on page 16, and in larger trees, those on page 17.

We invite your correspondence in regard to the large-sized trees, for we are preparing another lot of nine- and ten-year-old trees and hope to have a much larger list to offer this fall, embracing nine or ten varieties, trunks 4 to 5 inches caliper, height 9 to 11 feet, thrifty, well-grown, bearing trees at \$15 each at Geneseo, packing at cost.

DWARF PEAR TREES NOW BEARING.

We have a fine block of ten-year-old Dwarf Angouleme Pears. These trees are in our orchard and will be root-pruned and ready to move this fall. They are thick-trunked, stocky trees, 8 to 10 feet tall, and about 4 to 5 feet wide, nicely shaped trees. We advise that some other variety, as Seckel or Bartlett, be planted with them to pollinize them. These trees have been in bearing five years and produce large handsome fruits in late September, which will keep to Thanksgiving Day or later. \$15 each, packing and crating at cost.

We have younger dwarf trees, four and five years old, of the varieties Angouleme, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp, Kieffer, and Seckel. These have trunks 1 1/4 inch caliper and are about 4 to 5 feet tall and nicely headed. \$2 each, delivered; any 5 for \$8, delivered. The younger Dwarf Pear trees are listed on page 20.

STANDARD PEAR TREES OF BEARING SIZE.

We can now offer a fine block of Pear trees ready to bear. We have several thousand of them, four to five years old. They have been root-pruned and are well grown.

The varieties offered are: Angouleme, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp, Kieffer, Seckel, Wilder, Worden Seckel. These trees vary in size according to the variety, some being 6 feet, others 9 feet tall, with a spread of 3 to 4 feet; trunks 1 1/4 inches caliper and upward. They will soon fill a large space and save some time for those who want an orchard quickly.

Trees, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper, \$2 each, delivered.

Any 5, your choice, for \$8, delivered east of the Mississippi.

Second size, \$1.50 each, delivered.

Any 5, your choice, for \$6, delivered east of the Mississippi River.

BEARING-SIZED CHERRY TREES.

We offer some fine Sour Cherry trees which bore fruit last year. These have trunks 1 1/4 to 2 inches caliper, and are nice, well-branched, well-headed trees.

The varieties offered are: Richmond, Montmorency, and Morello.

Largest size, \$2, delivered; 3 for \$5, delivered.

Second size, 1 to 1 1/4 in., \$1.50 each, delivered; 3 for \$4, delivered.

BEARING-SIZED PLUM TREES.

We have some very nice four- and six-year-old Plum trees which have been root-pruned and transplanted. Different varieties vary in the size they reach in a given time, that is, some are stronger growers than others.

The varieties offered are: Fellenberg or French Prune, York State Prune, French Damson, Shropshire Damson, Farleigh Damson, Bradshaw, Diamond, Monarch, Burbank, Gueii, and a few Reine Claude and Superb.

Selected trees, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper, \$2 each, delivered.

Your choice of any 5 for \$8, delivered.

Trees, 1 to 1 1/4 in. caliper, \$1.50 each, delivered.

Your choice of any 5 for \$6, delivered east of the Mississippi River.

BEARING-SIZED PEACH TREES.

We offer some three-year-old Peach trees, trunks 2 to 3 inches caliper, height 7 to 8 feet, spread 7 to 8 feet, trained as open-centered trees.

The varieties offered are: Mayflower, Carman, Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Lamont, and Stevens.

\$6 each, packing and crating at cost

SPECIAL OFFER OF READY-TO-BEAR FRUIT TREES, continued

BEARING-SIZED RED CURRANTS.

We have selected a fine strain of Fay Red Currants. The plants bore last year. They are strong, well-grown plants. We offer them at 50 cts. each, 5 for \$2, delivered free.

Larger plants, four years old, of the Fay, Wilder, and Perfection varieties, \$1 each.

Special \$25 Cash-With-Order Offer.

The home production of fruit, we offer the following list of fine trees for \$25, delivered free: Five each of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches. They will give a succession of fruits for the home orchard. Make your selection from this catalogue.

5 fine Apple trees.....	page 31
5 bearing-sized Pear trees.....	page 31
5 bearing-sized Plum trees.....	page 31
3½ bearing Sour Cherry trees.....	page 31

BEARING-SIZED BLACK CURRANTS.

We have a limited number of Boskoop Giant Black Currants. Plants now in bearing, 30 to 36 inches tall, at \$1 each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing Gooseberries, bearing size, 2 to 3 feet spread, \$1 each, 5 for \$3.50, delivered.

No fruit is so good as that you grow, that eaten from your own trees. To encourage

2 two-year-old Sweet Cherry trees.....	page 22
5 one-year-old Peach trees.....	page 23
5 bearing-sized Red Currant plants.....	page 31
1 bearing Downing Gooseberry.....	page 31

TWENTY-FIVE TREES AND SIX BUSHES FOR \$25, DELIVERED

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

We are extending this department and can offer in limited quantities some of the new and rare Chinese and Japanese Flowering Crabs, Honeysuckles, Viburnums, Barberries, etc. They are marvels of beauty and correspondence in regard to them is invited.

SHADE AND EVERGREEN TREES

	Each	10	100
Norway Maple. 4 to 5 ft., ½ in. cal.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal.....	75	7 00	60 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal.....	2 00		
Silver Maple. 8 to 10 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00
Sugar Maple. 7 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal.....	75	7 00	60 00
Schwedler's Maple. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 50		
Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. 6 to 8 ft.....	60	5 00	
Purple Beech. 2 ft.....	80	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50	
Catalpa speciosa. 6 to 8 ft.....	60	5 00	
American Elm. 6 to 8 ft.....	75	16 00	150 00
Horse-Chestnut. 4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75		
American Linden. 5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 00	60 00
Carolina Poplar. 8 to 10 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
Lombardy Poplar. 6 to 8 ft.....	90	8 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00	
Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
Mulberry, Downing and New American. 4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	
Mulberry, Russian. 4 to 5 ft.....	40	3 50	
Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. 1-yr. heads.....	2 00	17 50	
American Arborvitæ. 2 ft.....	1 00	8 00	
American Arborvitæ. 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft.....	2 00		
Scotch Pine. 1½ ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft.....	2 00		
White Pine. 1½ ft.....	1 00		
Austrian Pine. 1½ ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft.....	2 00		
Norway Spruce. 1½ to 2 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00
2 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00
Colorado Blue Spruce. 10 to 12 in.....	75		
24 to 30 in.....	2 00		
Black Spruce. A dwarf, hardy plant. 12 in., 60 cts.; 18 in...	80		
Hemlock. 18 to 24 in.....	1 00		

Other sizes of Evergreens, large or small, in proportion.

It pays to order Evergreens balled and burlaped; for this we charge only 10 cents per tree for each 24 inches in height.

If you decide to make a planting of ornamentals around the house or grounds, please submit your list to us. We shall be glad to quote on same.

Some of the Good Things You May Have in Your Garden

When you are comparing prices, please remember that there are differences in the quality of shrubs, even in those of the same height. We ask only a **fair price** for **good plants**. We intend to sell only stock that will be an ornament to your place and satisfactory to you.

Plants, marked 50 cts. each, are \$4 for 10 of one kind. Those marked 35 cts. each, are \$2.75 for 10 of one kind. All orders of \$1 and up are packed free.

NEW FLOWERING SHRUBS

Among the particularly attractive new things, we desire to draw your attention to the following list of Flowering Crabs. We offer trees, 3 to 4 feet tall, at \$1.50 each.

- Pyrus baccata**. Siberian Crab. Flowers white; fruit yellowish; small tree; hardy.
coronaria odorata. Sweet-scented. A low hardy tree; sweet-scented reddish flowers.
floribunda. Flowering Crab. Rosy red bud; opens white; beautiful fruit in fall. Dwarf.
floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson.
Halliana (Parkmani). Parkman's Crab. Rose-colored flowers. Dwarf.
ioensis var. **Bechtel's**. Bechtel's Double-flowered Crab. Flowers delicate blush and highly perfumed.
Kaido. Flowers single, white and pink; small fruit; ornamental.
Scheideckeri. Flowers double, red in bud, changing to pink; yellow fruit.
spectabilis flore-albo-pleno. Sweet-scented, double, white flowers; small tree.
spectabilis flore-roseo-pleno. Double Rose-flowered Crab. Small tree.
Toringo. Dwarf Crab. Small white or blush flowers.

In the new **VIBURNUMS** we offer:

- Viburnum Carlesii**. One of the most fragrant early bloomers; excellent. \$2 each.
Wrightii. Very showy when in fruit; grows 10 feet tall. \$1 each.
rhytidophyllum. Yellowish white flowers; red berries which turn black. \$1 each.
Salix vitellina britzensis. Red-barked Willow. Has very bright red bark in winter and is very attractive. Plants 6 to 8 feet tall, \$1 each.

SHRUBS FOR ALL PURPOSES

	Each
Almond, Double-flowering . White and pink flowers. 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35
3 to 4 ft.....	50
Althea . White, red, pink varieties. Excellent for a screen or hedge. Bloom in August.	
2 to 3 ft.....	35
4 to 5 ft.....	50
Barberry, Japanese . The standard hardy plant for all. 1 to 1¼ ft.....	25
1½ to 2 ft.....	35
Holly-leaved . Foliage hangs till winter 1½ to 2 ft.....	50
Common . Fragrant when in bloom. Its red berries make it a good bird-food plant. 2 ft.....	30
Black Alder . A Holly that drops its leaves; bears red berries. 1 to 2 ft.....	40
Cornelian Cherry . Blooms in April; berries in September. 1 ft.....	25
Japanese . A beautiful bush that grows 10 feet tall. 1 ft.....	25
Deutzia crenata . Grows 6 to 10 feet tall; prefers moist soil. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
3 to 4 ft.....	50
gracilis . Dwarf. A mass of white when in bloom. 1 ft.....	25
1½ ft.....	35
Lemoinei . Dwarf. Flowers white; a mass of bloom. 1½ ft.....	35
Dogwood, Red-twigg . Pearly berries in September and red bark. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Yellow-twigg . A broad bush, 4 feet tall. 1 ft.....	20
2 to 3 ft.....	35
Elæagnus longipes . Silver Thorn, or Japan Oleaster. Bears cranberry-like berries in July. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Euonymus alatus . Cork-barked Bittersweet. One of the most brilliant plants in fall, both foliage and fruit. 1 ft.....	50
2 ft.....	1 00
Fringe, White . Bears delicate, fringe-like white flowers in June. 2 ft.....	75
Purple . Smoke Tree. Looks like puffs of smoke in August. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Forsythia . Golden Bell. Beautiful yellow bloom in early spring. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Honeysuckle, Bush type . Fragrant. Holds its foliage until Christmas. 2 ft.....	50
Japanese . Cream-colored flowers in June; red berries later. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Manchurian . White flowers, turning to yellow; red berries; showy. 2 ft.....	35
Tartarian . Flowers cream or pink; red berries in July; showy. 2 to 3 ft.....	35

SHRUBS FOR ALL PURPOSES, continued

	Each
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. White flowers in August. 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35
arborescens sterilis. A low shrub; bears white flowers like snowballs, in mid-summer. 2 to 3 ft.....	50
Indian Currant (<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>). Coral Berry. Grows 3 feet tall; red berries all winter. 2 ft.....	35
Kerria japonica. Globe Flower. Graceful shrub; yellow flowers; green bark. 2 ft....	35
Laburnum vulgare. Golden Chain. A tall shrub; long clusters of yellow flowers like wistaria. 3 to 4 ft.....	50
Lilac, Purple and White. 2 ft.	30
3 ft.....	50
Named varieties on application.	
Maple, Japanese, Blood-leaved and Cut-leaf. Handsome shrubs in a planting.	
1 ft.....	1 25
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00
New Jersey Tea. Dwarf shrub; grows on dry ground; white flowers in July. 1½ to 2 ft.	40
Oxydendrum arboreum. Sorrel Tree. Bears tiny white bells in summer; brilliant fall coloring. 3 ft.....	1 25
Privet, California. The common hedge plant. 1½ to 2 ft.....	10 for \$1.. 20
2 to 3 ft.....	10 for \$2.. 30
Ibota. Chinese. Hardy in New England; flowers white, fragrant. 2 ft.....	30
Regel's. Hardy; grows like a dwarf Barberry. 1½ ft.....	30
Quince, Japanese. Red flowers in early spring; good hedge plant. 1½ ft.....	30
2 ft.....	40
Sargent's Japanese. New. Bright red flowers.....	50
Simons. New. Dark red.....	50
Spirea (Meadow Sweet), Aitchison's. New; rare; white flowered; beautiful.....	1 00
Anthony Waterer. Grows 3 feet high; dark crimson flowers in early July. 2 ft.	35
Thunberg's. Dwarf. Very graceful; flowers white; early. 2 ft.	35
Van Houtte's. A mass of white in May. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Snowberry. Bears white berries in September. Plant with Coralberry for effect. 2 ft.	35
Spice Bush. Suits moist land. Yellow haze in April; scarlet berries in summer. 1½ ft.	35
Sweet-scented Bush (<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>). Chocolate-colored flowers; rich perfume. 2 ft.....	35
Syringa, or Mock Orange. Its perfume is well known. 2 to 3 ft.....	35
Viburnum (Snowball), Arrow Wood. Creamy flowers in June and blue berries later. 2 ft.....	35
Japanese Bush. Creamy flowers in June; bunches of scarlet berries all winter; rare. 2 ft.....	1 00
High-Bush Cranberry. Excellent for its berries. 2 ft.....	35
Snowball, or Guelder Rose. Buy the American form; the aphides do not affect it. 2 ft.....	35
Japanese Snowball. A showy shrub. 2 ft.....	50
Maple-leaved. Plant in the shade. 1 ft.....	30
2 ft.....	50
Weigela. Shrubs growing 8 feet tall. 2 ft.....	35
candida. Yellowish white flowers.	
Eva Rathke. Brilliant crimson.	
florida rosea. Pink flowers; excellent.	
Witch-Hazel, Japanese. Blooms in early winter; yellowish flowers; excellent. 2 ft..	1 00
Native. Yellow flowers in autumn. 2 ft.....	50



Hedge of California Privet



ROSES

Those marked 50 cts. each are \$4 for 10 of one kind

		Each
Climbing or Trailing.		
Crimson Rambler. Crimson; large clusters.....		\$0 50
Dorothy Perkins. Pink; clusters.....		50
Wichuraiana. White; single; fragrant.....		50
Hiawatha. Bright crimson, yellow stamens; excellent.....		50
Bush.		
Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. White; very large.....		50
Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson; one of the best.....		50
Mrs. John Laing. Pink; very large.....		50
Killarney. Hybrid Tea. Pink; vigorous.....		50
La France. Hybrid Tea. Pink.....		50
Rosa rugosa. Red and white; bears brilliant red fruits from July on. 1 to 1½ ft.		35

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS

Andromeda floribunda. Bright green foliage like that of the laurel; blooms early; flowers like those of the lily-of-the-valley. 1 ft.....	\$2 00
Boxwood, Dwarf. Needs rich moist ground and winter protection. 4 to 6 in.....	10
Tree. Suitable for hedges and specimen plants. 1 ft.....	75
Clematis paniculata. Japanese. White flowers in September. Climber. 2 to 4 ft...	35
Dutchman's Pipe (<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i>). Large, heart-shaped leaves. Climber. 1½ ft.....	75
Euonymus americanus. Strawberry Bush. Bears orange and scarlet berries; climbs 30 feet. 3 ft.....	35
radicans Japanese Evergreen Ivy. Hardy; will grow under shade. Climber. ½ to 1 ft.....	35
radicans var. vegetus. An improved broad-leaved form bearing red berries. Climber. 4 to 6 in.	35
Holly, American. Native. Grows on Long Island. Some plants bear berries. 1 ft...	1 25
Japanese. Hardy; bears inky black berries; one of the best of the new Japanese plants. 2 ft.	2 00
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japanese. Fragrant. Climber. 1½ to 2 ft.	35
Mahonia japonica. Sturdy shrub; bears holly-like leaves. 1 to 1½ ft.....	1 00
Myrtle, or Periwinkle. Plant under shade of trees; flowers with the violet. 6 in....	25
Ivy, English. Scorches in some places; plant on north side of house. 2 to 3 ft.....	60
Japanese or Boston. Hardy vine. 1 ft.....	35
Japanese Spurge (<i>Pachysandra</i>). Makes a bright green carpet all winter; plant 1 foot apart, where grass will not grow. 4 to 6 in.....	30
Rhododendron. Requires shade and peaty soil. Nice plants. 1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00
Trumpet Vine (<i>Bignonia radicans</i>). Orange to red flowers in July. Climber. 2 ft....	35
Virginia Creeper. Plant at the base of an old tree and get brilliant foliage effect. 1 to 2 ft.....	30
Wistaria, Chinese. Purple flowers hang like fringe. 1 ft.....	50
White. 1 ft.....	50
speciosa magnifica. Blooms late. 2 ft.....	70

HEDGES

	Each	10	100
CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 18 to 24 in. high.....	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$7 50
24 to 36 in. high.....	30	2 00	10 00
BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S. Fine bushy plants. Excellent for dwarf hedges.			
12 to 15 in. high.....	25	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in. high.....	30	2 50	20 00
JAPAN QUINCE. 12 to 18 in. high.....	30	2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in. high.....	40	3 50	30 00
AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. 1 ft. high.....	40	3 50	15 00
Special price on larger plants in quantities. We have a fine supply.			

ASPARAGUS

Reading Giant. At the Asparagus Experiment Station in Massachusetts, this proved to be the best variety out of seventy. It is immune to rust, and stalks 1¼ inches thick are found on the plant, although this is not the largest grown. We secured seed and now offer No. 1 plants at \$1 for 20, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety has an excellent reputation.

Palmetto. One of the very good ones. Usually free from rust.

Conover's Colossal. Large, tender, fine flavor, productive.

Prices, except as noted: 50 cts. for 20 plants, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

In Asparagus the largest No. 1 plants are the only ones to plant.

RHUBARB

A few plants are needed in every garden. We offer **Myatt's Linnæus** and **Victoria**. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

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Crab-Apples.....	16, 33	Nut Trees.....	26, 27	Spruce.....	32
Currants.....	28, 29, 32	Ornamental Department	34-36	Strawberries.....	30
Distances for planting.....	5	Peaches.....	23-25	Terms and conditions of sale.....	2d cover
Elm.....	32	Pears.....	17-20, 31	Walnuts.....	26
Filberts.....	27	Pecans.....	27		
Fruit Trees.....	7-25, 31, 32				

STATE OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK, No. 1152

This is to Certify that the stock in the Nursery of Samuel Fraser, Geneseo, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1917.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 27, 1916.

CHARLES S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER. WE HAVE NO AGENTS

 Please use this sheet, also the addressed envelope

Order Sheet

SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY, Inc.
GENESEO, N. Y.

Inclosed Find Post Office Money Order . \$_____

“ Express Money Order . . \$_____

“ “ Cash \$_____

“ “ *Draft* \$_____

Name_____

Street and Number_____

Post Office_____

County_____

State _____

In doing business on a cash basis we are able to sell our goods at very low prices

[illegible]

APR 19 1917

All orders must be accompanied with the money



RHODE ISLAND GREENING TREE WHICH BORE FOURTEEN BARRELS OF APPLES (ONE OF OUR TYPICAL TREES)

We leave Greening trees thicker than Baldwin because shade tends to keep the fruit green. The tree is a spreading grower and the limbs will come to the ground if given room. We picked six barrels of fruit from this tree without the use of a ladder.

Fraser's Tree Book

FRASER'S
BOSC PEAR



SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY, Inc.
GENESEO • NEW YORK